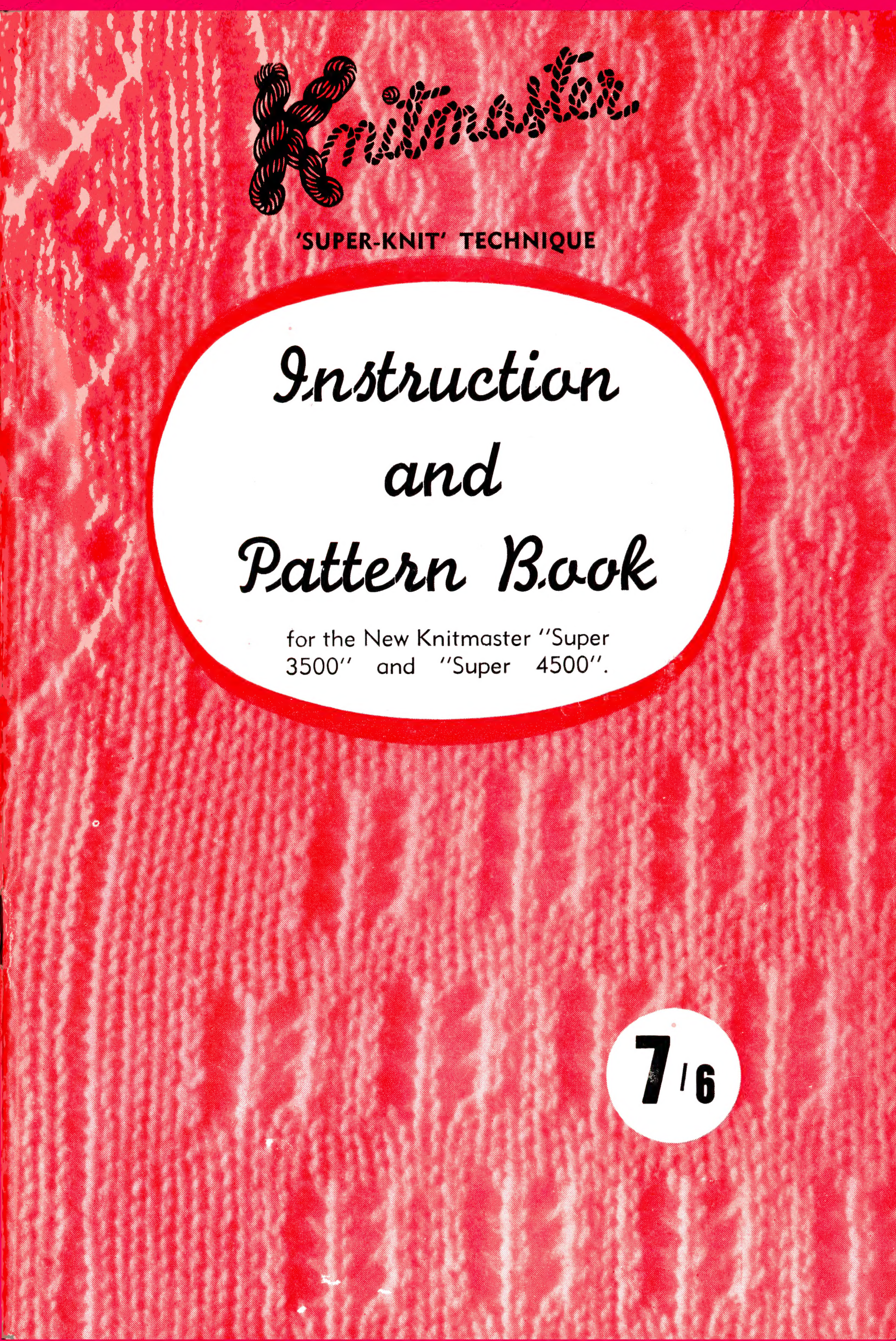

Knitmaster

'SUPER-KNIT' TECHNIQUE

Instruction and Pattern Book

for the New Knitmaster "Super 3500" and "Super 4500".

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'SUPER-KNIT' TECHNIQUE

The World's Largest Home Knitting Machine Manufacturers!

INSTRUCTION AND PATTERN BOOK

for the New Knitmaster "Super 3500" and "Super 4500"

British Patent No. 714,426

KNITMASTER PTY. LTD.

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Knitmaster — the only home knitting machine awarded 5 gold medals at international exhibitions!

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KNOW YOUR KNITMASTER

Your New Super Knitmaster is a real precision-engineered Knitting Machine and is guaranteed, and will serve you well with a lifetime of fast knitting. The New Super Knitmaster is not a costly machine, and yet it offers so much in quality, finish, special knitting features, and faithful service. The machines are made in a modern factory, using top-efficiency methods, and are manufactured with the same high precision engineering used for costly industrial knitting machines. Each machine is carefully tested with knitting before being packed at the factory, and Knitmaster owners can be sure they are getting full value for their money!

The New Super Knitmaster, however, is so simple that even a child can operate it without difficulty, and its light weight and ease of operation, together with the fact of having no Weights, Combs or Clamps, makes it ideal for use in the Sickroom and for Occupational Therapy. There is no need for lessons or tuition of any kind if you follow this Instruction Manual carefully, step by step, particularly in the beginning. Remember, after a few hours' practice, you will be able to make any type of knitted article—cardigans, twin-sets, pullovers, dresses, socks, gloves, baby wear, evening wear, scarves, tea cosies and table mats, etc. The fact that they can be made so much *more quickly* than by hand opens up a new field of unlimited possibilities for building up an extremely profitable home business and earning extra money in your spare time, as well as doing your own knitting at record speed. The New Super Knitmaster is, in fact, indispensable in every home and takes first place in the list of essential labour-saving appliances. Days, weeks and even months of tedious hand-knitting are now an evening's pleasant pastime—*your Knitmaster will soon pay for itself by the money it makes and saves!* That knitted dress you've always wanted has at last become an easy reality—it's yours for a few hours' agreeable occupation and will be of better quality and at a fraction of shop prices!

You can use any yarn or wool from fine 1-ply to sports wools and knit a wider range of tensions than is obtainable on any other Knitting Machine in the world. You can vary the number of stitches per inch in precisely the same way as in hand knitting, which makes it a simple matter to use ordinary hand knitting leaflets with ease. As the stitches are formed by the same principle, you cannot tell the difference between rapid Knitmaster knitting and the work of the most expert hand knitter! In fact, you can, if you wish, start a garment on your Knitmaster, transfer it to ordinary hand needles for knitting in a 'bus or train, and, when convenient, put it back on your Knitmaster to be continued 50 times faster the New Super Knitmaster way! You can unpick the fabric, re-use the yarn for another garment, and, in fact, unravel the knitting without even taking the work off the machine—just another exclusive Knitmaster feature!

The wonderful new Stitch-Sinker mechanism on the New Super Knitmaster holds down each newly-formed stitch separately and *automatically feeds the full width finished knitting out of the machine,* thus dispensing altogether with a Comb and cumbersome Weights, the combined work of which is now done by this marvel of precision engineering. Now, for the first time, it is possible to cast on and knit at great speed without any form of Combs or Weights—the knitted fabric actually rolls off the front of the machine! This amazing automatic Stitch-Sinker mechanism has made knitting machine history overnight and the New Super Knitmaster has been acclaimed the greatest Home Fashion advance since the invention of the sewing machine! The complete absence of Combs, Weights and Clamps, and, above all, the unbelievably smooth and easy action of the New Super Knitmaster, means that there is no need to clamp the machine to a table any more. It merely stands on four soft rubber pads that cannot harm the most highly polished surface. Your New Super Knitmaster is therefore completely mobile, much lighter, and can be easily moved from place to place, with the knitting still on it if required, or used by invalids in bed. Furthermore, the knitting is not stretched and you can now see at a glance exactly how much has been knitted at any time, thus making the measuring of the work a very simple matter.

Your New Super Knitmaster was carefully inspected and tested before despatch and the knitted sample was actually produced on your machine. This is just part of the rigorous testing to which each Knitmaster is subjected before leaving our Factory to make sure that every machine is 100 per cent perfect. Please return the Guarantee Registration Card that comes with your Knitmaster to The Knitmaster Centre within 7 days of receipt so that your 12 months' Guarantee can be registered without delay.

Should any spare parts ever be required due to rough handling or misuse, these can always be supplied promptly and at nominal cost by writing to The Service Manager, Knitmaster Pty. Ltd., 275 Clarence Street, Sydney, not forgetting to mention the *Model* and *Serial Number* of your machine. With normal care your Knitmaster should give you years of trouble-free knitting, but when necessary it can easily be serviced and overhauled by you yourself due to its special simplified "unit assembly" manufacture.

When in Sydney or Melbourne, you are cordially invited to see a demonstration and ask for further useful hints and advice on any knitting problems from one of our Knitting Experts at the Knitmaster Knitting Centre—just another feature of Knitmaster Service! Should you have any knitting queries and are unable to call for a practical demonstration, do not hesitate to write to our Technical Department at 275 Clarence Street, Sydney, who will be only too pleased to help you by letter.

We are continually issuing new Pattern Books and Leaflets of practical, attractive and easily-made Knitmaster garments. You will also be interested in "MODERN KNITTING"—the monthly magazine for machine knitters. Please write in for full details or ask to see our Magazine or Leaflets when you call at the Knitmaster Knitting Centre—you will find a list of some of our popular Pattern Leaflets on last two pages in book.

In conclusion, we take this opportunity of wishing you many happy hours of enjoyable and efficient knitting with the New Knitmaster "Super"Knit" Technique. We feel sure you will be satisfied and hope you will recommend us to all your knitting friends—thanks in anticipation!

I. MECHANICAL DETAILS

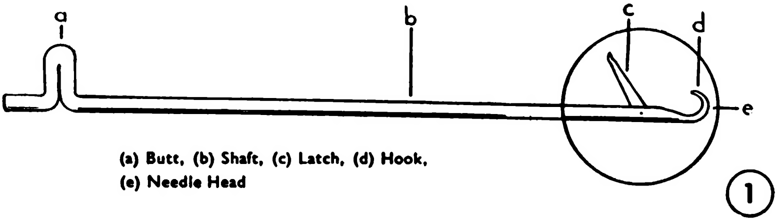
Description of the Machine

(Please refer to illustration on Inside Back Cover)

The Needle Bed (4) is made up of a number of steel-reinforced shockproof bakelite sections of the finest quality. These Needle Bed Sections and 2 Slider Rails (5 and 6) are fastened to the chassis by means of nuts and bolts. The Needle Bed is designed with equally spaced steel-lined grooves to take the Latch Needles (8) and the Stitch Sinkers (7). Below the Latch Needles there is a channel running lengthwise under the Front Slider Rail (6). In this channel there is a special braided woollen cord called a Needle Retaining Strip. As the name implies, the purpose of this cord is to act as a brake, thus restricting the Needles somewhat in their movement and preventing them from slipping out of position when in operation. After some time, this Strip may begin to wear and replacements are supplied at 1/9d. post free for both the "Super 3500" and "Super 4500".

As the Front Slider Rail (6) is engraved with Needle numbers, from now on it will be called the Numbered Gauge. This Gauge makes it easy to count the numbers of Needles (stitches) in operation, when casting-on increasing, decreasing and following patterns. The Needles are numbered at each side in units of 5, commencing at centre of machine. Through this Book, Needles at right of the centre will be denoted by the letter R and those at left by the letter L.

In addition, there is on the front edge of the Needle Bed a second channel, this time partly visible, along which there runs a tempered steel rod. This rod, on which the Stitch Sinkers rest, acts as a supporting shaft, enabling them to move up and down.



(a) Butt, (b) Shaft, (c) Latch, (d) Hook, (e) Needle Head

①

The Latch Needles (8) are made of the best high tensile polished steel. Each and every one is a piece of precision engineering in itself. In spite of their slender appearance, these Needles are so strong that it is impossible to break them without the aid of a tool of some kind. However, in case a Latch Needle should break as a result of misuse, five spare Needles are sent free of charge with each machine. Further replacements can be supplied at 1/1d. each post free, should these be necesssary. As the Needles are held in their grooves by the Numbered Gauge, it is necessary to remove this in order to change the Needles (see Chapter on Care of the Machine).

IMPORTANT

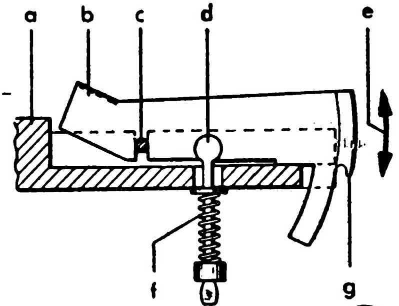
When handling your New Super Knitmaster, care should be taken NOT to grasp or lift the machine by the Stitch Sinker Mechanism on the front edge. This mechanism has been delicately adjusted to ensure the best results, and careless handling may lead to dislodged Stitch Sinkers.

The Stitch Sinkers (7) on your New Super Knitmaster are made much quieter by the use of a specially graphie-processed, toughened Nylon of the very latest type, having *all* the qualities of steel, plus a much smoother knitting action. They operate in conjunction with the Latch Needles in order to hold down the stitches and feed the finished knitting out of the machine. When the machine is in operation, the Needles move backwards and forwards in their grooves and the Stitch Sinkers move up and down in a vertical direction (Fig. 2). During this process a constant downward tension is exerted on the Stitch Sinkers by springs which lie under the Front Cover (9), where they cannot be seen. The Cam Box (10), which during knitting is moved to and fro along the Needle Bed on the two Slider Rails, is equipped with a mechanism which controls the travel of the Needles and movement of the Stitch Sinkers.

The mechanism which operates the Needles is situated between the two Guide Strips inside the Cam Box (Fig. 3, 29), whereas the Stitch Sinker cam (14), which moves the Stitch Sinkers, is on the outside front edge of the Cam Box.

STITCH SINKER MECHANISM

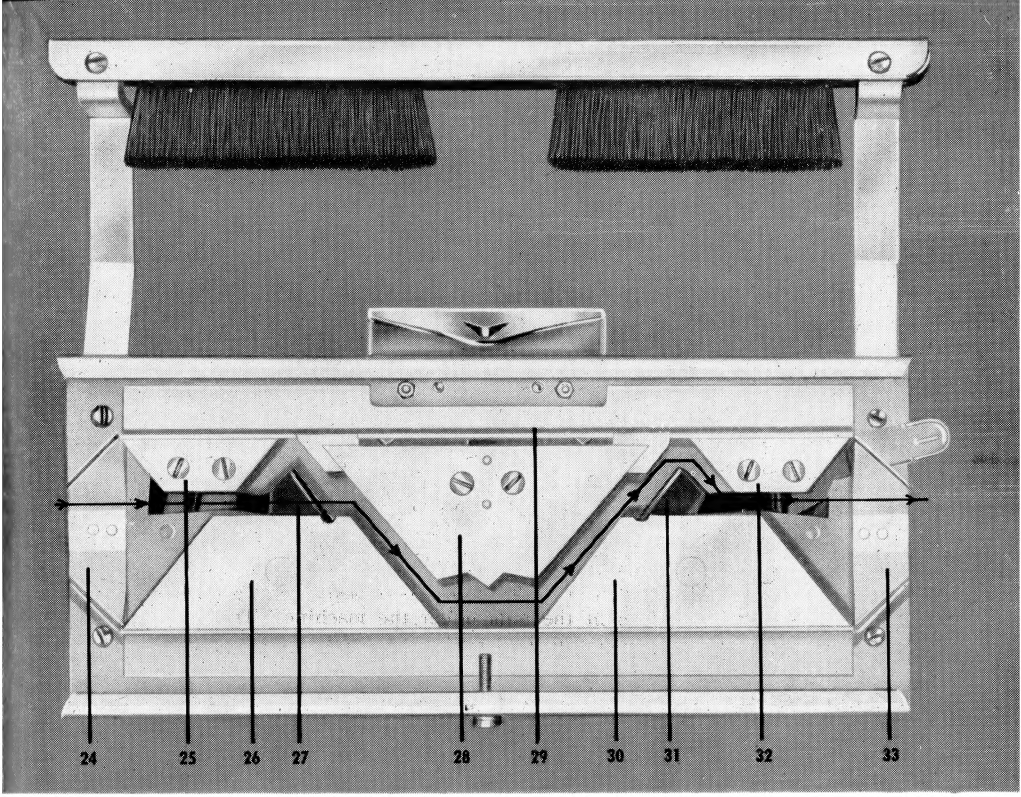
(a) Needle Bed; (b) Sinker Head; (c) Sinker Supporting Shaft; (d) Sinker Pivot; (e) Direction of Travel; (f) Sinker Spring; (g) Sinker Hook.



②

In Fig. 3, which shows an inside view of the Cam Box, the travel of the Needle Butts can be traced. After the Needles have passed through the space between the first Fixed Cam (25) and the first Up-and-Down Cam (26), the Needle Butts depress and slide over the first Pawl Spring (27), after which they are guided downwards by the Needle Sinker, or Tension Cam (28). When they have reached the lowest position and have passed the bottom edge of the Needle Sinker with its projecting tooth, they are pushed upwards again by the second Up-and-Down Cam (30), and by the second Pawl Spring (31) and are finally guided by the second Fixed Cam (32) into the Knitting Position.

In order to make it possible to move the Cam Box along the machine without operating certain Needles, the Needle Control mechanism is bounded by two Guide Strips (29) inside the Cam Box. In this way, when the Butts of the Needle are outside the two Guide Strips or are resting against the Back or Front Slider Rail, the Cam Box



can slide over these Needles without moving them, since they are not affected by the Needle Control mechanism. (When the Needle Butts are pushed right up to the Numbered Gauge, the Needles assume the Holding Position. When pushed right down to back Slider Rail they are in the Non-Working Position.) In order to prevent the Needle Butts from knocking against the Guide Strips, special Needle Deflectors (24 and 33) are fitted. If a Needle happens to be in an unsuitable intermediate position, these Needle Deflectors guide the Needle Butt either into the Needle Control mechanism or clear of it.

The parts which can be adjusted from the top of the Cam Box are the Needle Sinker and the two Up-and-Down Cams.

The Tele-Tension Dial (13) operates the Needle Sinker. By turning this dial either clockwise or anti-clockwise, it is possible to set the Needle Sinker either higher or lower, which causes the knitted stitches to be either smaller or larger. The Tele-Tension Dial clicks into ten different positions. There is a hole on the top of the dial through which can be seen the numbers from 1 to 10 (1 = small stitches, or tight tension; 10 = large stitches, or loose tension; thus 5 would indicate a medium tension).

By means of the two Cam Knobs (12 and 15) under the Cam Box Handle, it is possible to raise the Up-and-Down Cams either separately or together, so that they cease to operate the Needle Butts. In this way the Needles are no longer moved by the Cam or Cams which have been raised.

The special Brushes of the Lightning Latch Opener (16) open the Needle Latches when commencing work and prevent their closing until required during the actual knitting. When, after some time, these Brushes begin to wear, we can supply two new Brushes in chromed metal holder. This, you can easily fit yourself in a couple of minutes by screwing into the same position as the original fitting. When dismantling the Brush Holder, the lock nuts should be removed with a 6BA box spanner before the screws are taken out.

The small Lever on the right side of the Cam Box is used in conjunction with the Ribmaster for certain types of fancy ribbing, and is seldom used otherwise. This Lever should be kept pointing toward the Needle Heads for general use.

There are two Casting-on Eyelets (3 and 17) on the right and left of the Front Cover of the machine. The beginning of the wool is fastened to either one of these by winding it round the Eyelet.

A Rib Holding Device (23), two Single Transfer Tools, one combined with a Latch Needle Tool (22), and one combined with a Work Hook (21) and also two Double Transfer Tools (20), are supplied as standard accessories. The use of these tools is explained later when dealing with the operations concerned. A 6BA box spanner with fish-tail is also supplied, to fit the nuts under the machine. The fish-tail can be used to straighten the steel inserts in the Needle Bed should one of these accidentally become dented.

Care and Self-Servicing of the Machine

Your Knitmaster must always be kept clean and should never be left uncovered and exposed to dust or atmosphere when not in use. It is a good plan to clean it now and again with a brush, to remove any wool fibres and dirt.

The Cam Box and the Needle Butts *require to be oiled regularly.* It is also most important to lubricate the two Slider Rails where they come into contact with the Cam Box. i.e., the underneath outside edges. Only best-quality thin sewing-machine oil should be used. It is advisable to use a small camel-hair brush and lightly coat the parts in question with the oil. The machine should never be over-oiled, however, or the Needles may tend to slip and the oil will be inclined to soil the knitting.

If a general cleaning should be required, the Needles and Stitch Sinkers can be easily taken out of the machine for this purpose. Doing this simple job yourself will save time and packing and carriage charges, but if you are not sufficiently mechanically-minded, our Service Department will be pleased to give you a quotation for the work in question. However, those who wish to do it themselves should follow these instructions:—

TO REMOVE THE CAM BOX from the machine, one of the two Stop Screws (2 or 18) must first be unscrewed.

TO REMOVE OR REPLACE NEEDLES, remove about six screws and nuts from the top Slider Rail, in the area of the Needle, then with the blade of the screwdriver gently raise the rail. Close the latch of the Needle, and, catching the Butt with a pliers or suitable tool, draw the Needle out of the Bed backwards. The replacement Needle can be inserted, with the Latch open, and the Rail can be screwed down as before.

TO REPLACE A DAMAGED NEEDLE BED SECTION.

Remove the front cover of the machine, and all sinkers from the broken section. Instructions for this are below. Remove the nuts, screws, and washers from both rails, from one end of the machine, to just past the broken section.

Remove all loose needles.

Unscrew the three screws holding the white End Piece and remove the plain section at the end of the machine, then slide out all sections including the damaged one.

Examine the replacement section, to make sure it is free from moulding burrs on the edges, particularly in the groove where the Sinker Shaft lies. These can be cleaned out with a small file if necessary.

Slide the new section into place, with the Sinker Shaft lying in the groove. To slide the Shaft into the remaining sections which still hold Sinkers, press the Sinkers down by their fronts, and this will raise the tails, and allow the Shaft to slide through into position.

Replace the Retaining Cord in its groove, and tuck the end under the last section. Replace the plain End Plate.

Replace the two long screws in the end of the Back Slider Rail in the End Plate, then the shorter screws all along the Back Rail.

Now replace all Needles. Replace the two long screws in the end of the Top Slider Rail, then all remaining short screws all along the Rail.

Replace the white End Piece. Adjust all screws as necessary.

IN ORDER TO REMOVE THE STITCH SINKERS, it is necessary to take off the Front Cover. This is easily done by merely pushing the two spring clips towards the back of the machine. The Front Cover can now be released by sliding it downwards. (When replacing the Front Cover, make sure that the top edge fits into the groove provided for the purpose on the underside of the Needle Bed.) There is now free access to the Stitch Sinker mechanism, which can be taken out as follows. Hold the Sinker Pivot between the thumb and forefinger and push it upwards against the Spring until the Sinker has been lifted about half an inch. Using your free hand, exert a slight lateral pressure on the Sinker either to the right or to the left. This releases the Sinker from the Sinker Pivot so that both parts can be taken out, the Sinker Pivot being pulled out from bottom of Needle Bed.

When all the Stitch Sinkers have been removed it is possible to take out the Sinker Supporting Shaft, which is the thin rod lying in the longitudinal channel in the Needle Bed at front of Numbered Gauge. This makes it possible to clean the slots for the Stitch Sinkers in the same way as the Needle Grooves. Clean the Sinkers with a mixture of paraffin and oil.

After the Sinker Supporting Shaft has been replaced, the clean Sinkers are fitted back again. To do this, each Sinker Pivot is inserted from below into the special opening in the front of the Needle Bed, and pressed up as far as possible. Using your other hand, guide each Stitch Sinker into its slot, at the same time inserting the round head of the Sinker Pivot laterally into the circular aperture at bottom of Sinker. By so doing the Sinker, which is now pulled downwards by the tension of the Spring, will slide down with its small square recess resting on the Sinker Supporting Shaft. After replacing the Front Cover, the assembly is complete and the Cam Box can be put back again. It is essential that the Cam Box should move freely and smoothly along the two Slider Rails.

II. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF KNITTING

Adjusting the Tension

When knitting with hand needles the size of the stitches depends mainly on the thickness of the needles and the wool. At the same time, the individual technique of different hand knitters also has a distinct effect on the tension of the stitches formed. For instance, one person knitting on No. 9 needles may produce much tighter or looser work than someone else knitting on the same size needles. For this reason, it is difficult to make a hard-and-fast rule, and the following comparative Table is only to give a general idea. Before starting the knitted article, therefore, it is always a good plan to knit a small trial piece with the wool you propose using, so as to verify your tension (see Section V).

COMPARATIVE TENSION TABLE

Wool	Tele-Tension Setting	Hand Needles (approx. equivalent)	No. of Stitches per inch	No. of Rows per inch
2 Ply	2	14	9½	15
	4	11	8	12½
3 Ply	4	11	8	12
	6	9	7½	10
4 Ply	7	10	7	10
	8	9	6½	9
	10	8	6	8
Double Quick Knitting	8	10	6½	9
	10	9	6	8
Blanket (Every	10 **Alternate**	**needle**	4½	7
Double Knitting Wool	6	13	8	12
	8	11	7	11
	10	8	6	9

As the settings given above only represent every alternate number on the Tele-Tension Dial, this means that it is possible to regulate the tension even more closely, so that practically any desired stitch size can be obtained to suit all purposes and all tastes. Naturally, the tighter settings cannot be used with thick wools, whilst fine wools can be knitted at any tension. When knitting heavy winter garments in the thicker wools, *if you desire an even looser tension than is obtainable on setting No. 10, you can easily produce a more open fabric by putting every second Needle out of action* and knitting on a somewhat tighter tension setting (see Fig. No. 36). Remember that different makes of wool, even if they are the same ply, may vary and knit at different tensions. This is another good reason for knitting a small trial piece for every different brand of wool. If you keep a record of the tensions obtained with the various wools you use, you will find these notes helpful for future reference.

Preparing to Knit

Your Knitmaster may be placed on any steady table, but preferably without a tablecloth so as to get the maximum degree of firmness. The ball of wool is best placed in a box or tin on the floor, so as to unwind quite freely. *Before starting to knit, make sure that both Cam Knobs are pressed down, as the machine will not operate if this is not done.* Make sure you are sitting comfortably in a good light, and use a 3-ply wool of a light shade for practice.

There are 3 positions for the Needles in the Needle Bed. We differentiate between the three positions as follows.

Non-Working Position

Here the Needle Butts rest against the Back Slider Rail (see left of Fig. 4) and are not operated by the Needle Control Mechanism of the Cam Box when the latter is moved to and fro.

Holding Position

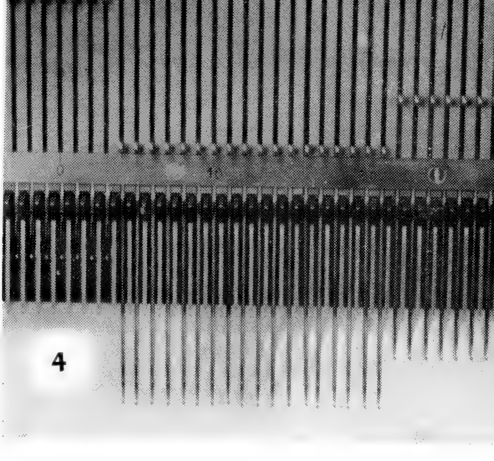
The Needle Butts rest against the Numbered Gauge (see centre of Fig. 4). This position is required for various special knitting effects which are described later.

Knitting Position

This position is obtained by the Needle Butts first being pushed up by hand approximately half-way between the Back Slider Rail and the Numbered Gauge. The Cam Box must then be moved across the Needle Bed *slowly* once, when the Needles automatically assume the correct Knitting Position (see right-hand side of Fig. 4). At the same time the Latches are opened by the Brushes of the Lightning Latch Opener. When working, the Knitting Position also implies that the stitches are behind the open Latches.

Casting On

When the required number of Needles have been brought into the Knitting Position in this way, you are ready to cast-on. Place Cam Box at *left* of Needle Bed, and wind the beginning of the wool round the Left Casting-on Eyelet. Now, wind the wool round the Needle Heads and Sinker Hooks in an *anti-clockwise* direction, starting with the Sinker Hook before the first Needle, around the first Needle, under the second Sinker Hook, around the second Needle, and so on (see inset, Fig. 5). Make sure that the wool is taken under the Sinker *Hooks (see Fig. 2.g.)* and *not* under the complete Sinkers.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NOTE:—An ordinary ruler is very useful for quickly pushing the Needles into the required positions.

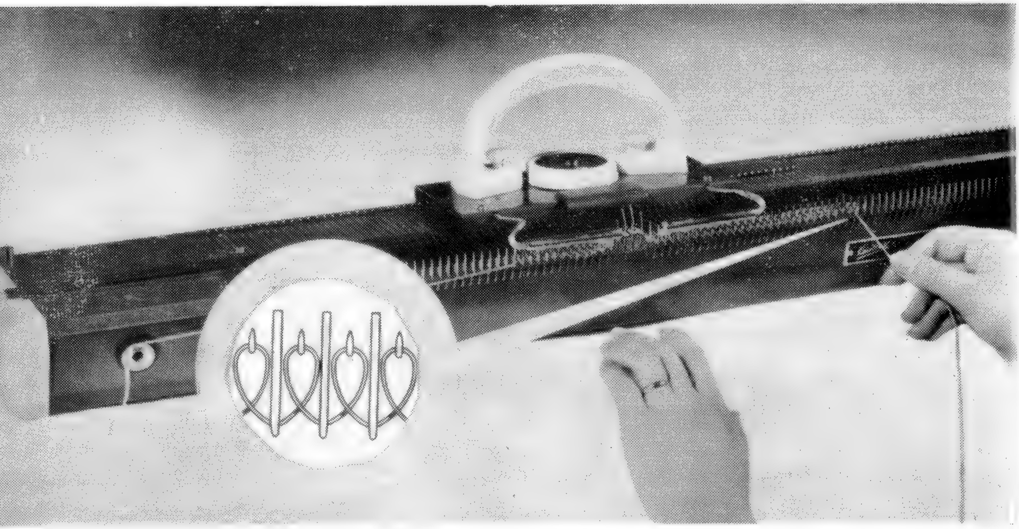
The wool should not be drawn too tightly, but just enough for the Sinkers to be *raised* about $\frac{1}{8}$", depending on the thickness of the wool. *The Sinkers must be kept raised* and not allowed to drop again, so that when the casting-on is complete, these Sinkers will be higher than those not in action. Set tension at No. 1 and pass the Cam Box across the Needle Bed *with a slow, steady movement and a slight downwards pressure.* This will put the stitches behind the Latches and complete the casting-on.

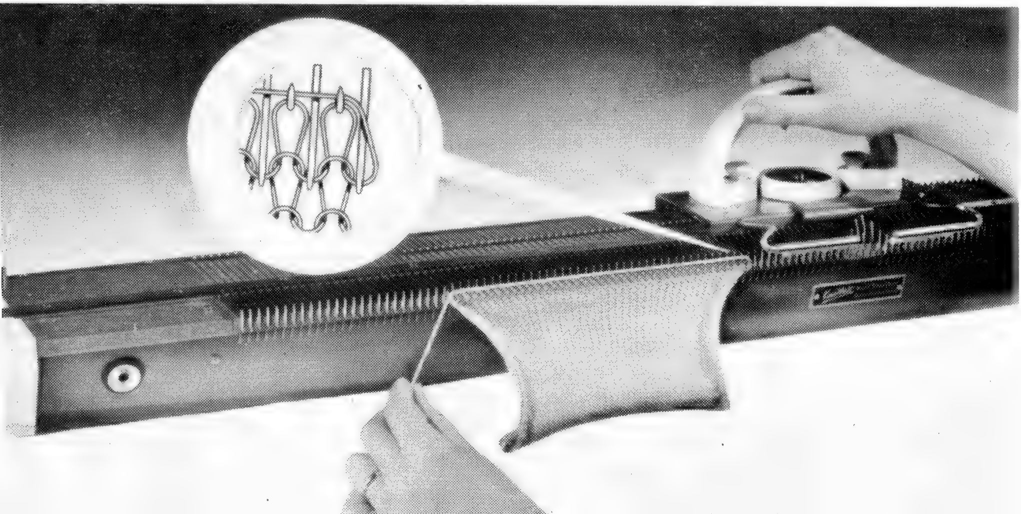
Reset the Tele-Tension Dial to the setting required (No. 5 or 6 suggested), according to the wool and pattern being used. Knitting can now be commenced by laying the wool across the Needle Heads and passing the Cam Box across the Needle Bed. Continue in this way from side to side. Each time the Cam Box is passed across the Needle Bed in one direction a complete row is knitted.

Before beginning each row, the wool must always be taken under the outer Sinker Hook before it is laid across the Needles (see inset, Fig. 6). The yarn will automatically come to lie underneath the Sinker Hook at the end of each row if it is held properly in the following manner whilst knitting. The wool should be held close up and parallel to the front edge of the Needle Bed when looked at from above, and slightly inclined from the last Needle to the hand holding the wool when seen from the front. The hand holding the wool should be close up against the Front Cover of the machine and *well below* the level of the Needles in order to prevent any possibility of the wool coming off the Needle Heads whilst knitting the row (see illustrations on pages 12 and 20).

When knitting, the wool should always be allowed to run very freely and evenly through the fingers, with just sufficient tension to prevent it from going slack. If the Cam Box appears unduly stiff or hard to operate, this is either because the wool is being held too tightly between the fingers and is not running in freely enough, or else is due to the tension chosen being too tight for the thickness of the wool used. Be careful never to pull the wool at the beginning of the row as the outer Sinker must never be raised.

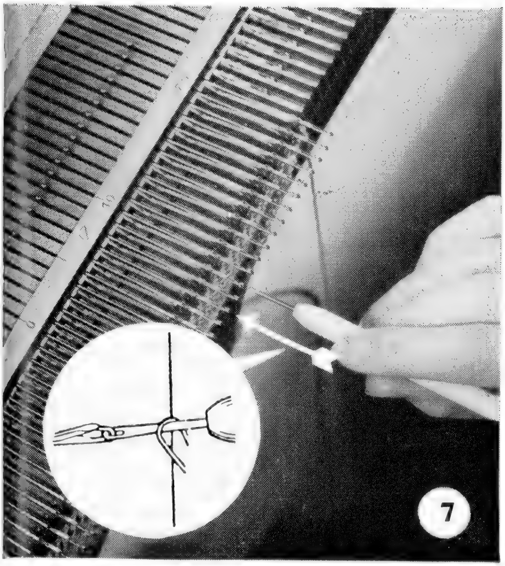
There should always be a slight *downwards* pressure on the Cam Box as it is passed to and fro across the Needle Bed. You may also find it better to hold the handle more to one side rather than at the top, so as to get more strength behind each stroke with no extra effort. Sit at a





comfortable height and use a good-quality pure wool to practise on until you are more accustomed to the machine.

It is important to *avoid jerky movement* of the Cam Box which sometimes occurs with a beginner but is soon overcome with a little practice. The Cam Box should be passed across the Needle Bed in one smooth, swinging movement without any hesitancy *by sliding it gently into each row, gathering up speed and momentum as you go.* It is also better to change hands after every row, i.e., use the right hand to push the Cam Box from right to left and vice-versa.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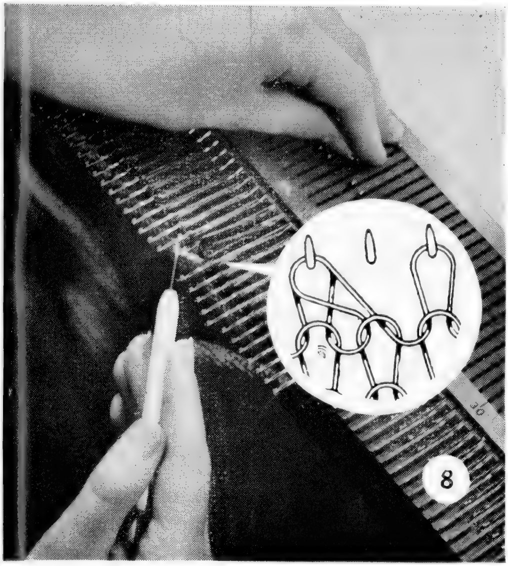
Increasing, Decreasing, Casting-off

The shaping of each piece of knitting is done by decreasing and increasing, in just the same way as with ordinary hand knitting. This can be carried out in various ways, according to the purpose for which the knitting is to be used.

For increasing and decreasing, we shall first of all describe the use of the Transfer Tools (21 and 22). These Tools are used for lifting certain stitches off the Latch Needles and hanging them on to others where required. In order to lift a stitch off its Needle the Transfer Tool is placed over the head of the Latch Needle, so that the Tool and Latch Needle are in line (Fig. 7). With the Tool, the Needle is then pushed towards the bottom of the Needle Bed. In this way the Latch closes and the stitch slides on to the Transfer Tool, from where it can be placed on to the next Needle as required. See Fig. 8.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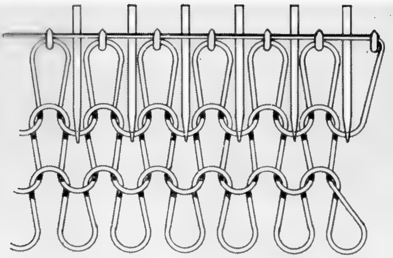
When it is necessary to transfer a stitch on to an adjacent Needle which already has a stitch on it, the Latch can first be closed by pushing the Needle down slightly by its Butt, using your free hand. This enables you to slip the stitch from the Transfer Tool easily over the closed Latch (Fig. 8). The Needle must then be brought back into the Knitting Position with both stitches behind the open Latch.

Increasing Single Stitches

There are two methods for increasing single stitches. The first method is much quicker and simpler, but gives slightly looser stitches along the selvedges. The second method is rather slower but pro-



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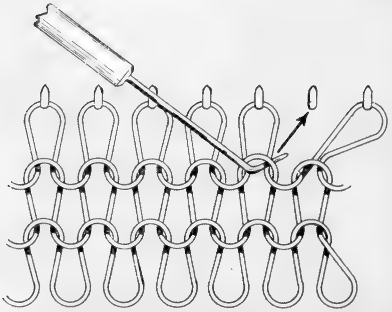

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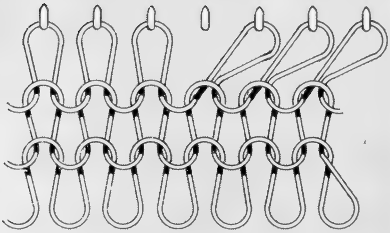

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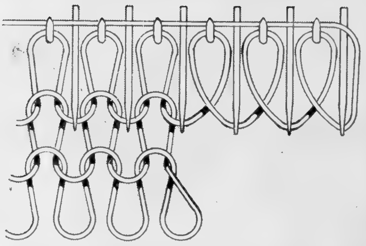

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duces the usual firm selvedge stitches. Where the selvedge is to be sewn into a seam, the first method is quite satisfactory. In both cases it is possible to increase at the beginning and end of the same row.

In the first method, an additional Needle is brought into the Knitting Position and the wool laid across the Needle Heads in the usual way. When increasing at the beginning of the row, however, the wool should be taken under the Sinker Hook and over the additional Needle before laying the wool right across (Fig. 9).

For the second method, the stitch at the end of the row is transferred on to the additional Needle by means of the Transfer Tool. Then, using the Work Hook (21), pick up the stitch below the third Needle on the previous row and place it behind the Latch of the empty Needle (Fig. 10).

In the same way it is possible to increase single stitches within the row by moving a number of stitches one Needle outwards (Fig. 11). Two stitches can be transferred simultaneously if the Double Transfer Tool (20) is used. This is the method used for certain types of fully-fashioned shaping. In each case the stitch below the adjacent Needle on the previous row should be placed behind the Latch of the empty Needle.

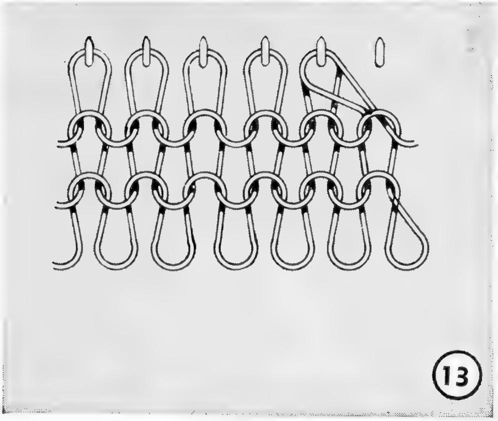
Increasing by Several Stitches

The process is basically the same as for Casting-on (see Fig. 3). As the wool leading to the ball is required for this, it is only possible to increase at this end of the row. If the wool is on the left-hand side, it is looped in a clockwise direction around the requisite number of additional Needles and Sinker Hooks. If the increasing is required on the right-hand side, the loops are wound in an anti-clockwise direction (Fig. 12).

The next step is to place these new stitches behind the Latches of the additional Needles. This is done by pushing the Needles by their Butts slightly towards you. The Needles must then be pushed back into the Knitting Position, i.e., in line with all the other Needles in use. It is then possible to continue knitting after passing the wool round the outermost Sinker Hook (Fig. 12).

Decreasing Single Stitches

This can be done at the beginning and end of the same row if required. Using the Transfer Tool, the outermost stitch is transferred one Needle inwards, making sure to place it behind the Latch, and the knitting then continued in the usual way (Fig. 13). In the same manner, it is possible to decrease single stitches within the row by moving a number of stitches one Needle inwards. This is used for certain types of fully-fashioned shaping.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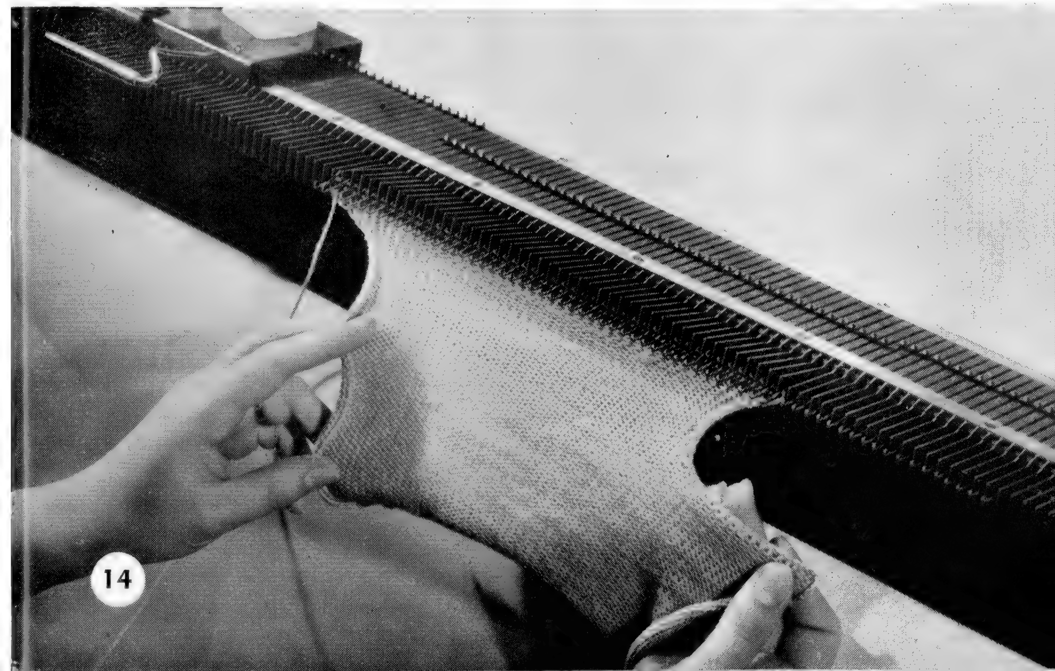
Casting-off and Decreasing by Several Stitches

Transfer the end stitch to its adjacent Needle and place it behind the Latch. Lay the wool over this Needle and knit the two stitches together by hand by drawing the Needle downwards by the Butt, to form a new stitch and return to the Working Position with the new stitch behind the Latch. Transfer this new stitch to the adjacent Needle and continue in the same way right across the row. When the desired number of stitches have been decreased, knitting is continued in the usual manner (Fig. 14). If a looser edge is required, you should add in an extra stitch by hand before transferring each stitch to its adjacent Needle.

If the whole piece of knitting has to be cast-off, there are three different methods as follows:—

(1) In this first method the process is the same as above, but when you come to the last stitch the wool must be cut from the ball and threaded through the stitch.

(2) Another way of casting-off is by using the following method (Fig. 15). Once again, the wool is laid over the first Needle and a stitch formed by hand. However, this is not transferred by means of the Transfer Tool but is merely placed over the second Latch Needle and behind its Latch by means of the Work Hook. When this has been done, the stitch will therefore lie over two Needles. The wool is now laid over the second Needle and a new stitch formed by hand, which is then drawn over the third Needle, and so forth.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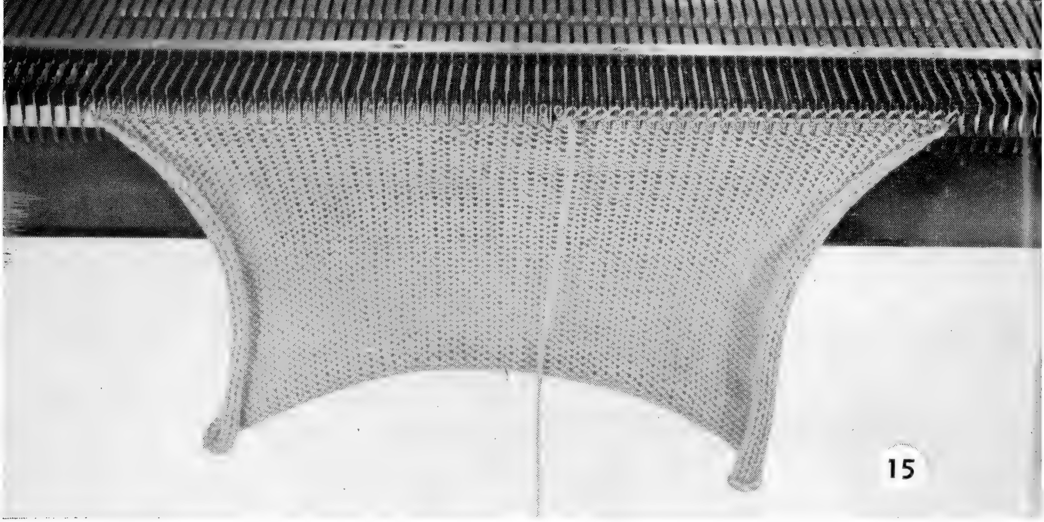

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With this method of casting-off the stitches remain hanging on the Needles all along the row. When all the stitches have been cast-off, the knitting is taken from the machine by moving the Cam Box once over the Needle Bed.

(3) This method is to be used mainly when the completed work is to be removed from the machine. Knit the last row at tension 10 (to prevent the cast-off being too tight). Push all needles into Holding Position, then remove the work from under the Sinkers, by passing the Cam Box over the row. It will help to free the work to hold the knitting towards you as the Cam Box passes over. Then, using the Latch Needle Tool, join the stitches up, one through the other like a chain, slipping each stitch off its Needle as you go along. Slip the first stitch off on to the Tool, and place it behind the Latch, then slip the next stitch off, and draw it through the stitch on the Tool, then place this stitch behind the Latch, and continue.

III. SPECIAL KNITTING EFFECTS & PROCEDURE

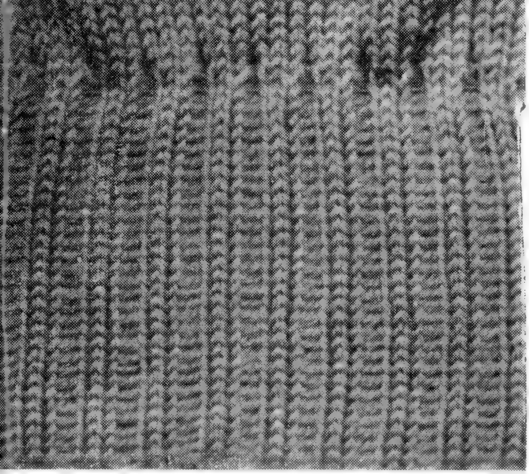
Knitted Hem

Cast-on, and knit a piece twice as long as the depth of the hem required, then pick up the cast-on loops and hang them on to the heads of the Needles. Do not place these loops behind the Latches. Raise the outer Cam Knob (the knob on the right if the Cam Box is at the right of Needle Bed) and pass the Cam Box over the Needles without any wool. The loops placed on the Needles will take the place of the wool for this row. Bring the Cam Box back to the same end as the wool. Press the Cam Knob down and continue with the knitting.

An alternative method is to cast-on with an Open Edge in wool of a contrasting colour. Knit 6 or 7 rows, then change to the wool being used for the garment. Knit twice the depth of the hem required, knitting the last row with Cam Knobs raised. Place the loops of the first row of the hem on to the Needles in the same way as for Turning the Knitting (see page 19). Unravel the rows knitted in contrasting colour and complete hem as above.

Easy-Rib Welt without Hand Tools

A firm and attractive Basque, almost indistinguishable from ordinary ribbing, can be quickly and easily produced in the following way. Use a tension 2 degrees tighter than the rest of the garment and cast-on with a Closed Edge, leaving every third Needle in the Non-Working Posi-



tion. Knit twice the depth of Basque required. Bring Needles from the Non-Working Position into the Knitting Position. Turn up a hem as above, placing a running thread from the first row on to each of the empty Needles. After the hem has been completed, change tension and continue according to the pattern. A double thread of shirring elastic should be threaded in at the top of the Basque for extra firmness at the waist or, if preferred, the elastic may be knitted in on the second and last row of the hem (see page 25).

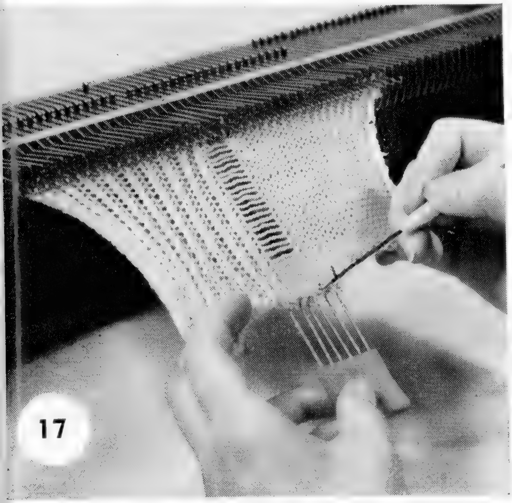
Plain and Purl Knitting

The Knitmaster knits stocking-stitch automatically and at a very high speed. This basic stitch is by far the most generally used and forms about 90% of all hand knitting. If it is necessary to alternate plain and purl, the plain stitches will have to be converted into purl stitches, that is to say, they will have to be reversed on the machine (see Ribbing and Turning the Knitting).

Ribbing

To produce a ribbed Basque, the stitches which are to be reversed are dropped and then picked up on the purl side of the work, which is the side of the knitting facing the operator. In this way plain stitches will be formed on the purl side. You must pick up the first vertical line of stitches before you let the next line drop. For this process the Latch Needle Tool (22) and the Rib Holding Device (23) are used. The knitting should be held taut by the Rib Holding Device, which makes the ribbing very quick and easy. This Device is hooked on to the bottom edge of the knitting (Fig. 17). If a Latch Needle is now pushed back into the Non-Working Position, the stitch can be dropped down by exerting a slight downwards pressure on the knitting. Before dropping a line of stitches, insert the Latch Needle Tool into the last stitch of the line.

The Latch Needle Tool should be held in the same way as you would hold a pencil, and the stitches are then picked up in the following way. Push the Latch Needle Tool away from you so that the Latch opens and the stitch slips behind it. Then pull the tool towards you, at



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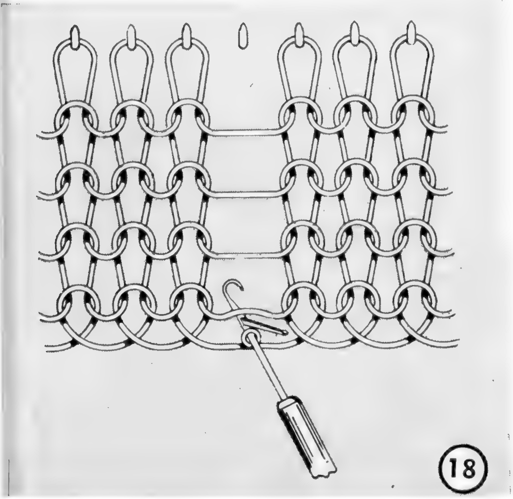

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the same time drawing the running thread above into the Hook of the Latch Needle Tool (Fig. 18). A quick movement of the Tool towards you will now close the Latch and pull the running thread through the previous stitch, thus forming a new one. Continue this process all the way up the line of dropped stitches and hang the last one back on to its Latch Needle. After picking up the first few stitches of each line, you may find it more convenient to let go the Rib Holding Device and hold the work with your hand.

The above process may at first seem a little slow, but after some practice you will be able to do it many times faster than on hand knitting needles and the rhythmic movement will become second nature.

If the stitches are dropped only as far as the first row from the Casting-on a firmer edge is obtained, but if a stitch should drop right down to the cast-on edge it should be picked up as follows. The Latch Needle Tool is hooked on to the bottom running thread with the hook pointing downwards. Then give it a clockwise half-twist so that the hook is pointing upwards. This reproduces the loop of the Closed Edge (Fig. 18) and you may proceed to pick up the line of stitches as described above.

When forming a ribbed band inside the knitted piece (not right down as far as the bottom edge), it is a good plan to mark the row to which the stitches are to be dropped. This is best done by knitting in a thin thread of a different colour, e.g., sewing cotton, and merely laying it over the Needles together with the wool and knitting it in as a marker. Afterwards, when the knitting is finished, this thread can be easily removed. In this case it is possible to dispense with the use of the Rib Holding Device because it is quite easy to hold the knitting by hand.

If, during the Ribbing process, every alternate running thread only is picked up, or if two threads at a time are picked up together, attractive fancy ribbed patterns are obtained.

NOTE:—In a "One-by-One" Rib every alternate line of stitches is reversed, and in a "Two-by-One" Rib only every third line of stitches is reversed. In hand knitting, the former is equivalent to a K.1., P.1. Rib and the latter to a K.2, P.1. Rib.

See Fisherman Rib and other Ribs without Hand Tools, pages 37 and 38.

Turning the Knitting

If it is desired to introduce one or more rows of purl right across the plain knitting horizontally, it will be necessary to reverse the work so that the plain side is facing you, and turn it back again when required.

This is done as follows:—

From the row where the knitting has to

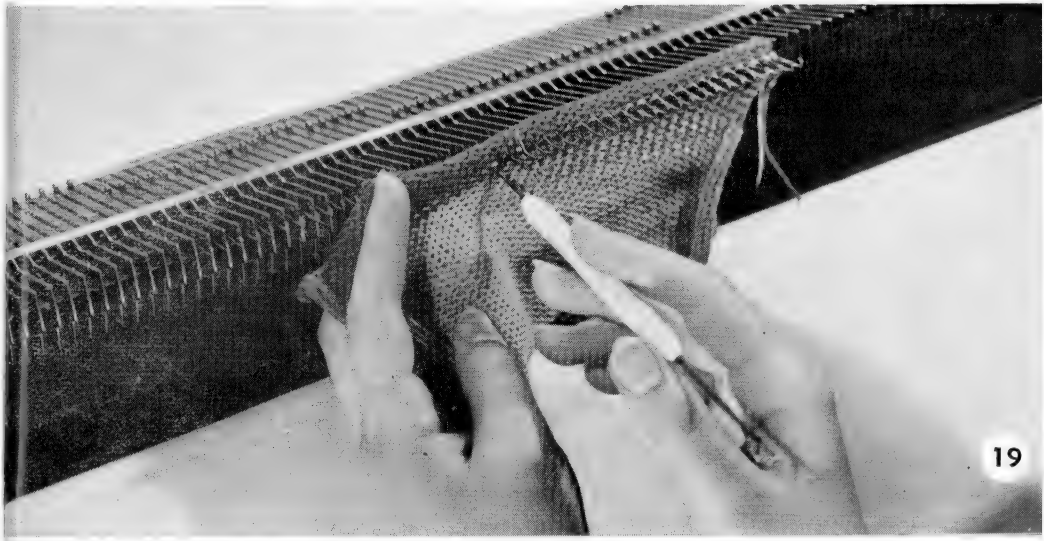
Picking up Stitches Invisibly on the Plain Side of the Work

Should you inadvertently drop a stitch in the course of your knitting, it can be picked up invisibly (without forming a rib) in the following manner. First, push the empty Needle down to the Non-Working Position and out of the way. Then release the top running thread from under the Stitch Sinkers by pressing down on the Sinker Butts at either side of the empty Needle, at the same time inserting the Latch Needle Tool behind the running threads from the top of the work. You can now let the Sinkers spring back into position, leaving the Latch Needle Tool behind the running threads. If it is found easier, the stitches at either side can also be released from under the Sinkers. Holding the knitting very slightly towards you with your left hand, insert the Hook of the Latch Needle Tool into the dropped stitch, and form the new stitches in the same way as for ribbing. This process is basically the same as ribbing but worked behind the knitting instead of in front. As the tool is held vertically instead of horizontally, it is sometimes necessary to hold the latch open with one's finger where required.

be turned, continue to knit at least six extra rows with a yarn of a different colour. Then take the knitting off the machine by passing the Cam Box across the Needle Bed without laying any wool over the Needles.

Now bring the Needles into the Knitting Position, at the same time making sure that the Cam Box is on the same side as the wool leading to the ball after the work has been turned. The Needle Hooks are then pushed down into the Needle Bed, using the palm of your hand, far enough for them to no longer protrude beyond the Stitch Sinkers. When the knitting has been turned, start from the right-hand side and insert the Transfer Tool into the stitches of the last row in the original colour, placing them one by one on to their corresponding Latch Needles as follows:—

After the Transfer Tool has been inserted into each stitch, the eye is placed over and into the Hook of the appropriate Latch Needle and pulled towards you so that the stitch slides from the Transfer Tool on to the Latch Needle, which should be pulled forwards into the Holding Position (Fig. 19). When all the stitches are on the Needles, the rows in the contrasting colour are unravelled, the Needles are brought into the Knitting Position, and knitting continued. The first row after the work has been turned should be knitted slowly as the stitches are not yet under the Sinker Hooks.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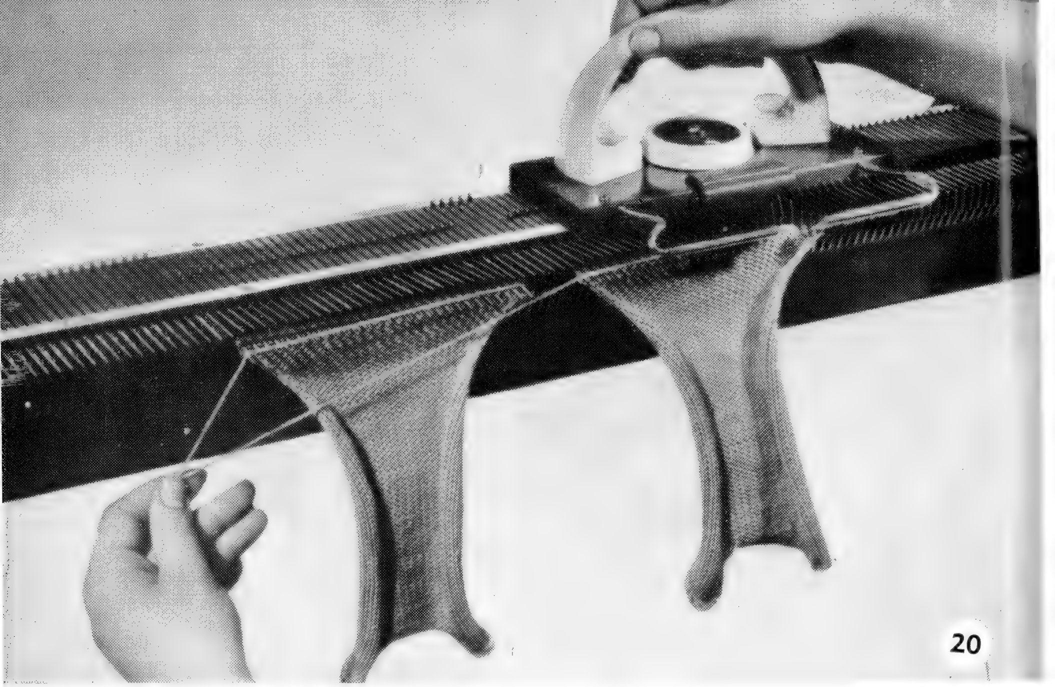
Unravelling

If you should wish to unravel a few rows of knitting, it is not necessary to take the work off the Needles, as this would waste a lot of time in putting it back. It is very easy to unravel on the machine in the following way.

The stitches must first be brought in front of the Latches, and the Heads of the Needles pushed back flush with the edge of the Needle Bed. This position is obtained by knitting another row with both Cam Knobs pulled up. The end of the wool is now pulled alternately upwards and downwards. By pulling upwards, the first stitch is released from the Needle and the stitch below in the previous row is lifted and automatically pulled up over the Needle Hook, replacing the unravelled stitch. When pulled downwards, the wool becomes released from the Sinker Hook. The upwards and downwards movement of the wool can be repeated in rapid succession so that it only takes a few seconds to unravel a row. Before recommencing, do not forget to press down both Cam Knobs and bring



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the Needles into the Knitting Position.

Should the Cam Box be at the end opposite the wool leading to the ball, the Needles should be brought back into the Knitting Position by passing the Cam Box across at tension No. 1 with both Cam Knobs pressed down. Reset tension before continuing.

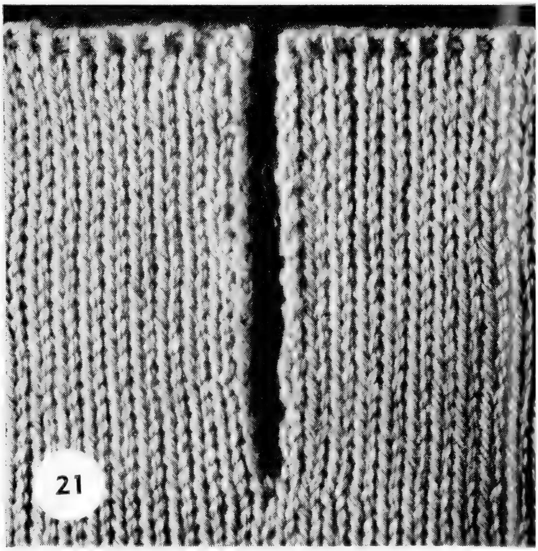
Knitting Several Pieces at the Same Time

If several narrow pieces are to be knitted, such as shoulder straps, sleeves for children's garments, cuffs, socks, and similar small articles, it is possible to knit two or more pieces at the same time, that is to say, you can knit a row on to several strips with the one movement of the Cam Box.

The operations which have to be carried out by hand, such as laying the wool across the Needle Heads, increasing and decreasing, etc., have to be done one after the other on the separate parts in question, but only one movement of the Cam Box knits a row on to all the pieces at once. A separate ball of wool will be required for each individual piece being knitted. The wool is laid over the Needles of each article in the usual manner and when knitting, each end of wool must slide loosely through the fingers, however many ends there might be (Fig. 20).

Vertical Slits and Neck Openings

The knitting of slits and openings depends on the same basic principle as the knitting of several parts at the same time. For instance, if it is necessary to introduce a vertical slit into a piece of knitting (Fig. 21), the work must be



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divided at the place where the slit begins and the knitting must then be continued in two parts.

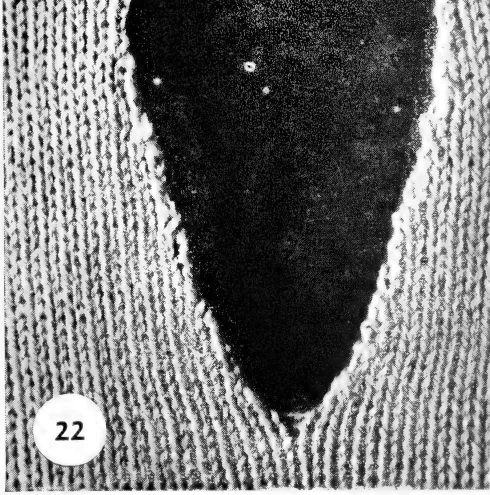
You will need a separate ball of wool for each side of the opening. The wool from the original ball is laid across the Needles up to the position in the row where the slit begins. The wool from the second ball is laid over the remaining Needles. In this way there are two working threads lying over the Needles, the first running from the beginning of the row to the slit, and the second running from the slit to the end of the row. It is now possible to continue knitting in the way decribed for knitting several pieces at the same time.

When working a neck opening the knitting is divided in the same way and knitting continued with two balls of wool. Decreases will be made according to the shape required.

A V-shape (Fig. 22) will be obtained if a decrease is made on both sides of the opening in every second, third, or fourth row as required. For narrow pointed openings the decreasing will be less frequent, and for wider openings the decreasing will take place more often.

When making a square neck opening the required number of stitches, counted evenly from the centre, should be cast-off, using a second ball of wool and starting at the side nearest the Cam Box. After casting-off, this wool is laid over the remaining stitches to the end of the row. The wool from the original ball is laid over the Needles from the beginning of the row to the point where the casting-off began. Now continue the knitting up to the shoulder in two parts without any decreasing.

When making round openings (Fig. 23) a number of stitches are cast-off, counted evenly from the centre as in square neck openings above. Stitches should now be decreased on either side according to the shape required. In the case of a deep round opening, fewer stitches will have to be decreased and more rows knitted in between. In the case of a shallow opening, a greater number of stitches will have to be decreased and fewer rows knitted in between.



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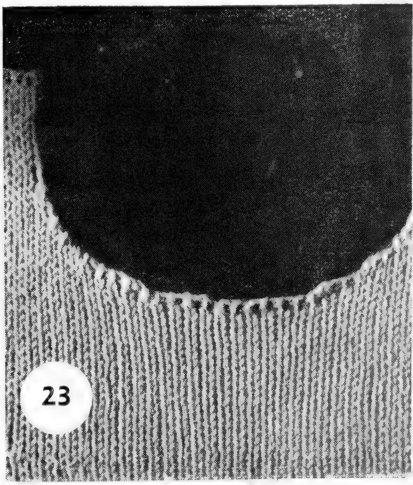

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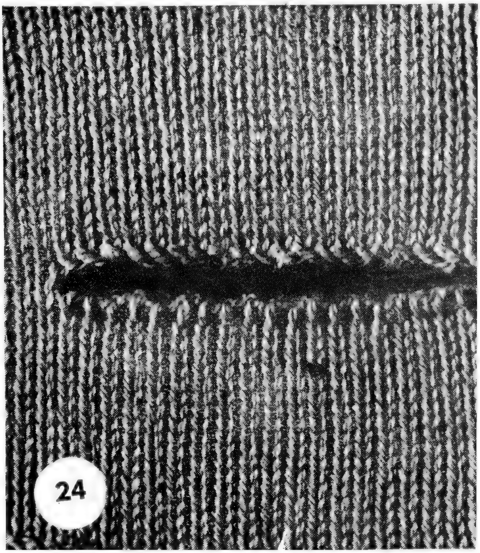

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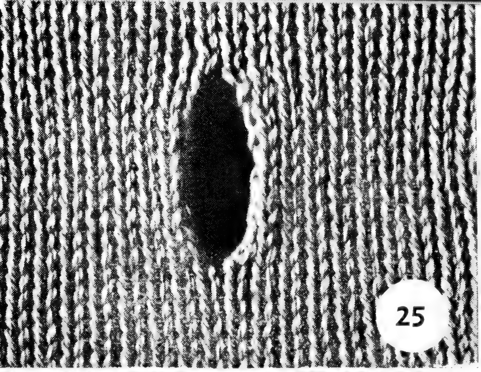

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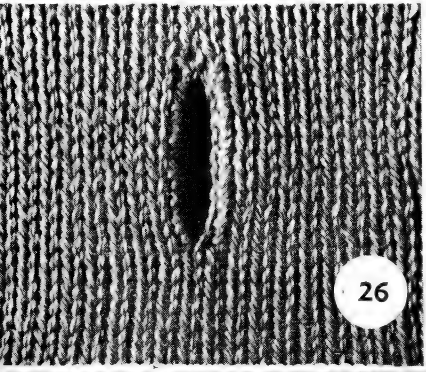

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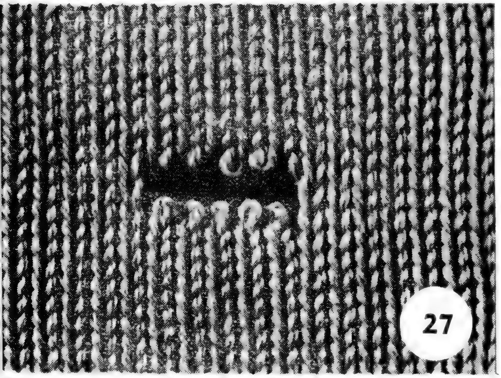

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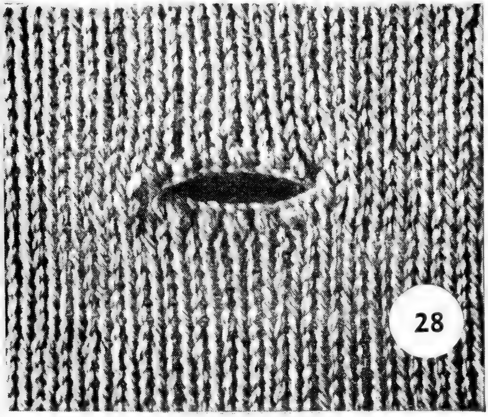

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Buttonholes and Horizontal Slits

A horizontal slit with closed cast-off edges is knitted as follows (Fig. 24). When using the finer yarns, it is more satisfactory to adopt this method for horizontal buttonholes as well.

Take a short length of wool, the same as used for the garment and cast-off the number of stitches required for the buttonhole or slit. Using the same wool, cast-on over the empty Needles with a Closed Edge and place these new stitches in the Knitting Position behind the open Latches. Using the wool leading to the ball, continue knitting in the usual way. The ends of wool remaining at the slit may either be sewn in at the back or used for finishing with a buttonhole stitch.

Knitting vertical buttonholes is done in the same way as knitting vertical slits. The knitting first of all has to be divided and then continued in two sections, using two balls of wool. When the desired length of the buttonhole is reached, the knitting is continued in the normal manner, using one ball of wool only (Fig. 25). The end of the yarn remaining at the buttonhole may either be sewn in at the back or used for stitching round the buttonhole (Fig. 26).

As buttonholes are usually finished off by hand to make them stronger and give them a better appearance, when making horizontal buttonholes it is not necessary to cast-off with closed stitches inside the hole. One should always have a needle and thread handy, so that the open stitches can be drawn on to the thread and fastened with a buttonhole stitch (Figs. 27 and 28). Knitting horizontal buttonholes with open stitches is very simple. It is only necessary to remove from the Needles the stitches corresponding to the length of the buttonhole, and bring the Needles back into the Knitting Position before knitting the next row.

Another method of making horizontal buttonholes is to lay an odd length of wool of a different colour over the Needles corresponding to the length required. Knit the row in the usual manner, but see that the main wool is taken underneath the Needles covered with the contrasting wool. When the knitting is finished, the contrasting wool is removed leaving open stitches which should be fastened with a buttonhole stitch. If you prefer, you can knit the buttonhole stitches in the contrasting colour by hand and then knit the row in the usual way, laying the main wool over all the Needles of the row. This will make an even neater buttonhole.

Another method of making horizontal buttonsholes is to lay an odd length of wool of a different colour over the Needles where the buttonhole is required. Knit these stitches by hand, by operating the Needles by their butts, drawing them downwards to knit the stitches, and returning them to W.P. with the new stitch behind the latch. An "extra row" has now been knitted with the odd wool. Continue with the knitting in the usual manner, and when the knitting is finished the odd wool is removed, leaving open stitches which can be finished with buttonhole stitch, or chain stitch on the inside of the fabric.

To Join in a New Ball of Wool

Lay the new wool across the Needles with the loose end on the same side as the Cam Box. Hold the end of the old ball and the beginning of the new ball securely at the beginning of the row and pass the Cam Box across, allowing the new ball to run in freely. The two ends should now be tied together and darned into the seam later.

Shaping of Heels and Darted Effects

Due to its being the only Home Knitting Machine having the exclusive Holding Position, the new Automatic Knitmaster easily produces bulged effects, heels and darts, as well as flat circular articles, such as berets, table mats, lace doyleys, curved yokes, runners and stoles with semi-circular ends, etc.

A bulged effect is obtained by knitting in a number of additional rows, shorter than the main rows of the knitted articles (Fig. 29). If only a few comparatively long additional rows are knitted in, a large shallow bulge is produced. If, on the other hand, a very large number of short rows are knitted in, the result is a smaller but much deeper bulge for example, a heel. Differently shaped bulges are produced if the shorter rows are progressively increased or decreased. A dart is obtained by progressively shortening the rows, a number of stitches at a time, in the position required, and it is also possible to knit a raised section at one side by arranging the shorter rows at this side only instead of in the centre. Unlike the step-like slope obtained by casting-off a few stitches at a time, a flat smooth slope is obtained by knitting in a few shorter rows on one side before casting-off, e.g., shoulder shaping, etc. When knitting the shorter rows all the remaining Needles of the row must be pushed into the Holding Position by hand.

When using a hand knitting pattern the instructions for the above process would be given as in the following example where, say, 40 stitches would be on the Needles:—

1st Row: Knit to the last 10 sts., turn.
2nd Row: Purl to the last 10 sts., turn.
3rd Row: Knit to the last 14 sts., turn.
4th Row: Purl to the last 14 sts., turn.
5th Row: Knit to end.
6th Row: Purl to end.

On the Knitmaster this would be done as follows (see theory of shortened rows diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 29):

1st Row: Take the last 10 stitches, at the end of the row, opposite the Cam Box, out of the Knitting Position and into the Holding Position. Lay the wool across all the *remaining* Needles and pass the Cam Box over the Needle Bed, thus knitting the row.

2nd Row: As 1st Row.

3rd Row: Take 4 more Needles, at the end opposite the Cam Box, out of the Knitting Position and into the Holding Position. Knit the row.

4th Row: As 3rd Row.

5th Row: Bring all Needles from the Holding Position at the end of the row back into the Knitting Position. Knit the row.

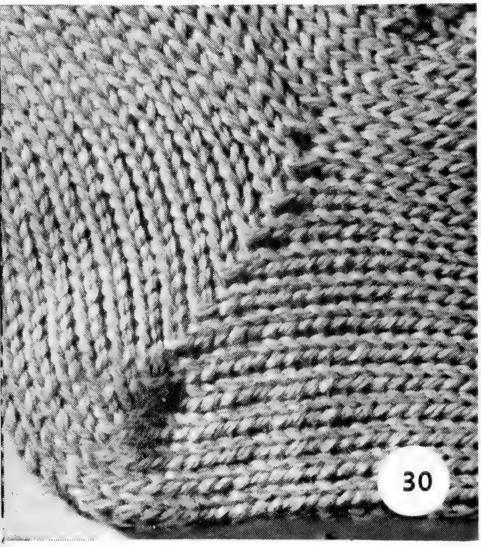
6th Row: As 5th Row.

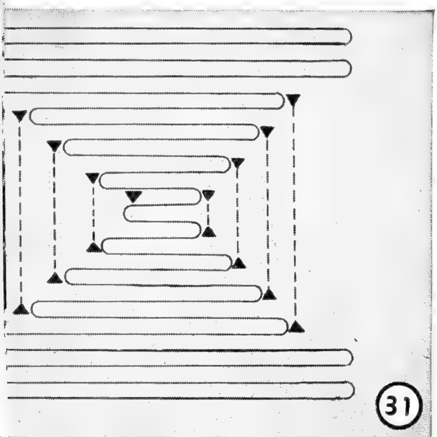
Never lay the wool across the Needles in the Holding Position when knitting shortened rows.

A deep bulge or a heel (Fig. 30) is made by continuously knitting with shorter rows. When doing this the consecutive shorter rows must first decrease in length and then increase until they attain the length of the first shorter row (Fig. 31).

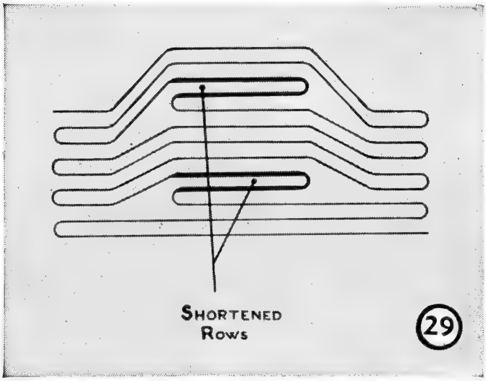
First of all, the number of Needles corresponding to the desired shortening must be put in the Holding Position on the side opposite the Cam Box and one row knitted. The same should then be done on the other side and a further row knitted. In all cases you must remember to pass the wool under and lay it over the nearest Needle in the Holding Position. Only the number of Needles necessary for making the heel or bulge are now in the Knitting Position.

Bring one more Needle into the Holding Position on the side opposite the Cam Box, and knit the row. Continue knitting, placing one extra Needle into the Holding Position on the end of each row.





The ends of the rows which are marked by arrows and connected by dotted lines, are joined together when increasing the length of the shorter rows.



IMPORTANT

In order to avoid the occurrence of holes at the ends of the shorter rows, the wool should always be taken under and laid over the nearest Needle in the Holding Position, before laying it across the row.

When the minimum number of stitches corresponding to the required shape has been reached, one extra Needle at a time must be brought back into the Knitting Position on the end of each row.

When the original length of the shorter rows has been reached, the Needles which are in the Holding Position and outside the heel or bulge must be put back into the Knitting Position, always doing this on the side opposite the Cam Box.

A complete circle is produced in the following example:—

Cast-on 20 stitches and knit 1 row. Continue as follows, placing the stitches which are not to be knitted into the Holding Position.

*Rows 1 and 2: Knit over first 4 Needles. Turn and knit back to beginning.

Rows 3 and 4: Knit over first 8 Needles. Turn and knit back to beginning.

Rows 5 and 6: Knit over first 12 Needles. Turn and knit back to beginning.

Rows 7 and 8: Knit over first 16

Needles. Turn and knit back to beginning. **

Rows 9 and 10: Knit over all 20 Needles. Turn and knit back to beginning.

Repeat from * to ** once, which completes two sections. Repeat these two sections until circle is complete.

A very smart full-flared skirt can be knitted in this way with only one seam, i.e., knitted horizontally from seam to seam, and not from hem to waist. Of course, a larger number of full-length rows would have to be knitted in order to obtain a circular hole in the centre large enough for the waist.

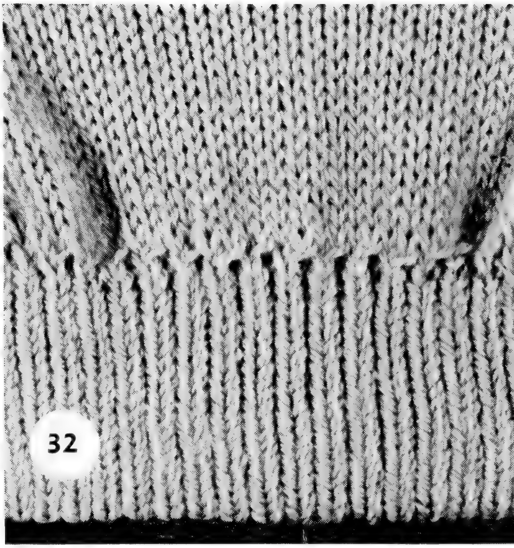
For a runner, a semi-circle only is knitted. Then continue without shaping over the total number of stitches, until the desired length is reached. Knit another semi-circle in the same way and continue knitting a length without shaping as before. Cast-off. Sew the cast-off and cast-on edges together, and seam up the centre where the two unshaped edges meet.

Knitting and Ribbing with Elastic Thread

Elastic Basques, cuffs, waist shapings, etc., are quickly and successfully made by knitting in elastic thread. A remarkably good ribbed effect can be obtained in this manner, with the added advantage of being much faster than ordinary ribbing, since there is no necessity to use hand tools of any kind. The elastic is laid over the Needles in such a way that it is knitted into certain stitches and only visible on the wrong side of the work.

The best way (Fig. 37) is particularly suitable in conjunction with a Basque or hem, for making neater fitting garments. This method can be used very satisfactorily in place of ordinary ribbing, which has been the usual process up to now. One selects a thin elastic thread as near as possible to the colour of the knitting wool being used. The tension for the elastic knitting should be one or two settings tighter than for the main body of the garment. In order to give an appearance similar to that of ordinary ribbing, every second or third Needle is put out of action into the Non-Working Position, after the very first row has been knitted. A Needle is put out of action by transferring its stitch on to the adjacent Needle. The empty Needle must then be pushed down to the Non-Working Position. If desired, you may cast-on with the requisite Needles out of action.

As a rule it is sufficient to introduce the elastic thread only at every third or fourth row, depending on the elasticity required. The elasticity also depends to some extent on the thickness of the elastic selected. It is fastened to the Casting-on Eyelet and laid over every second working Needle and under the intervening Needles, then stretched and looped round the outer Needle. The tighter the elastic is pulled the firmer the Basque, and fine wools require a greater tension on the elastic than thicker wools. The elastic should be held taut until the next row is knitted or fastened, still under tension, to the opposite Casting-on Eyelet. Always lay the elastic over the same Needles.



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Before laying the wool across the Needles and knitting the row in the usual way, the elastic thread must be placed behind the open Latches wherever it lies on the Needles. When knitting is completed, the elastic thread must be fastened firmly at the beginning and the end.

A piece is knitted in this way twice the depth of the hem required, after which two rows are knitted without the elastic thread. The Needles which had previously been put out of action, must now be brought back into the Knitting Position. Using the Work Hook, pick up the stitches below the adjacent Needles in the previous row and place them on to the empty Needles and behind the Latches (Fig. 10). Now, the hem is formed by hanging the loops of the Cast-on edge on to the corresponding Needles, as explained for "Knitted Hem." This completes the elastic hem and knitting can be continued with the tension setting required for the rest of the garment.

The second method is used where a rib effect is not required, e.g., ladies' underwear and summer garments, waistlines, bathing costumes and shirred effects, etc. The elastic is introduced in a similar manner to the first method, but it is not necessary to put any Needles out of action. The tension should be the same as used for the rest of the garment.

IV. PATTERNS

Introduction to Pattern Knitting

A unique and invaluable feature of the new Automatic Knitmaster is the provision of the exclusive Holding Position, enabling certain stitches, according to pattern requirements, to be held without having to take them off the machine. This new Knitmaster feature gives a wider range of exclusive stitches and simplifies the knitting of intricate patterns, many of which can now be produced without the use of hand tools—in fact, almost automatically!

In the following pages we explain some of the main basic patterns and give a few examples of each. By combining or modifying these basic patterns it is possible to obtain countless interesting variations, so that patterns can be selected to suit all tastes and to answer all purposes. After trying a few of these stitches and becoming more accustomed to your Knitmaster, you will soon be able to work out new ideas and enjoy the added pleasure of producing original patterns of your own. In order o help you in this direction, we are including a few examples of such combinations.

After preparing a row according to the pattern required, make sure that all stitches are behind the Latches, and that all Latches are open. An easy way of checking this is to run a finger or a Transfer Tool along the Needle Heads when a closed Latch will soon be felt.

The knitting of Fair-Isle patterns has been made considerably simpler on the new Automatic Knitmaster, now making it much easier and faster than on any other Home Knitting Machine. Fair-Isle produced on a Knitmaster has a much smoother and neater appearance than when knitted by hand and can be worked according to two different methods.

With the first of these, the various coloured threads are laid into the Hooks of the Needles so that the different colours run over or under the Needles according to the pattern or chart. When the Cam Box is operated, the threads which are lying on top of the Needles form stitches, whilst those carried across under the Needles are not knitted but remain unseen on the wrong side of the work. When placing the various colours over the Needles, always bring the new colour up behind the previous colour. In this way a twist is made which ensures a perfectly even finish. It is advisable, when knitting Fair-Isle over a considerable number of stitches, to lay the various coloured wools over approximately 50 stitches only at one time. Pass the Cam Box across to this point and then repeat the procedure until the row has been completed. In this way, the finished Fair-Isle retains more elasticity and a very even appearance.

The second method is particularly useful where colours have to be changed at very short intervals, or when using more than two colours in the same row. As each colour is used separately, all twisting is eliminated and the different colours do not become entangled (see Fig. 56)

In hand-knitted Fair-Isle and colour knitting, the strands at the back of the work are sometimes woven in. In this case, the wool at the back is simply twisted around the wool being laid over the Needles, in between every fourth or fifth Needle. If preferred, however, the wool can be twisted at closer intervals.

Patterns Based on Multi-Tension Effects

A number of rows are knitted with a coarse stitch and a fine stitch, alternating according to pattern. This gives a striped texture effect to the knitting.

Example 1

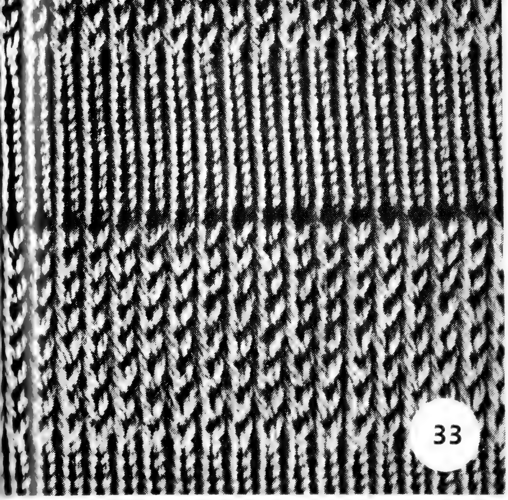
1. Knit 13 rows with tension set at 3.
2. Knit 10 rows with tension set at 10.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2.

Example 2

1. Knit 2 rows with tension set at 3.
2. Knit 2 rows with tension set at 10.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2.

Example 3

1. Knit one row each at tensions 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., up to 10.
2. Repeat step 1.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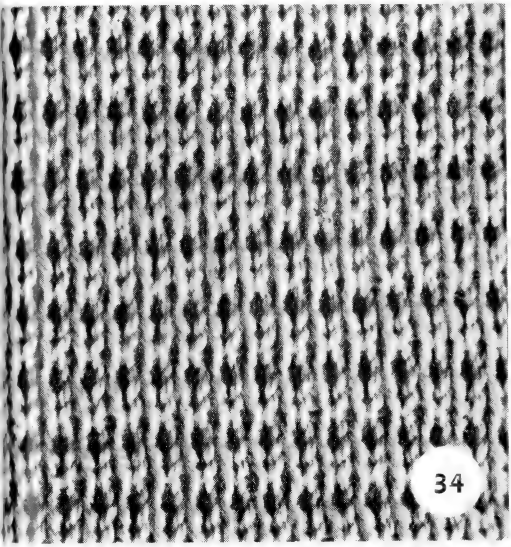
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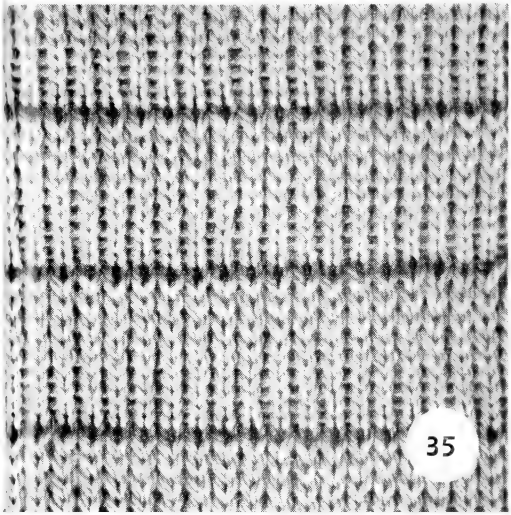
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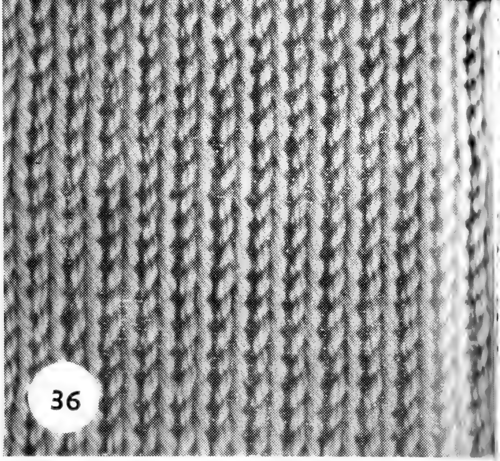
Patterns based on Omitted Stitches

Needles are put out of action at certain distances from each other, so that at these points there is always a wider interval between two stitches. A Needle is put out of action by transferring its stitch to an adjacent Needle and pushing the empty Needle into the Non-Working Position.

Example 1

1. Put every second Needle out of action.
2. Knit in the usual way. In this manner you can obtain a much looser tension than is possible on the loosest tension setting of the Tele-Tension Dial.



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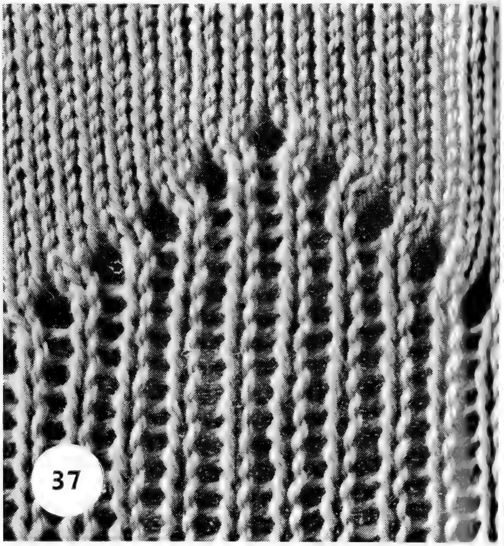
Example 2

1. Put every second Needle out of action. The Needles left out of action must be an odd number. Knit in this way for desired length.
2. Bring the outside right and left Needles out of the Non-Working Position into the Knitting Position.
3. Knit across twice.
4. Bring the next outside right and left Needles into the Knitting Position.
5. Knit across twice.
6. Repeat steps 2-5 until all Needles are back in the Knitting Position.



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Example 3—

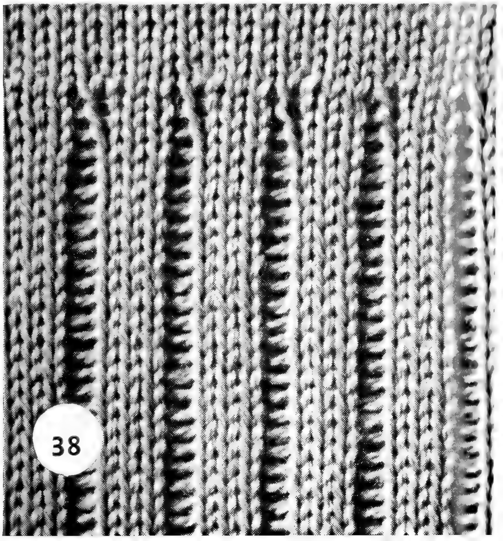
Easy-Rib without Hand Tools

1. Put every fourth Needle out of action.
2. Knit in this manner for length desired.
3. Bring the omitted Needles back into the Knitting Position.
4. Using the Work Hook, lift the stitches of the previous row below the adjacent Needles on to the empty Needles and behind the Latches (Fig. 10).
5. Continue knitting in the usual way.

NOTE.

A very pleasing rib is produced in this simple way which is recommended for over-all rib patterns as it is so much faster than ordinary ribbing. When made into a hem, a firm welt is produced which is almost indistinguishable from an ordinary rib. A double thread of shirring elastic should be threaded in at the top for extra firmness at the waist (see photograph on page 17).

See also Fisherman Rib and other Ribs without hand tools on pages 37 and 38.



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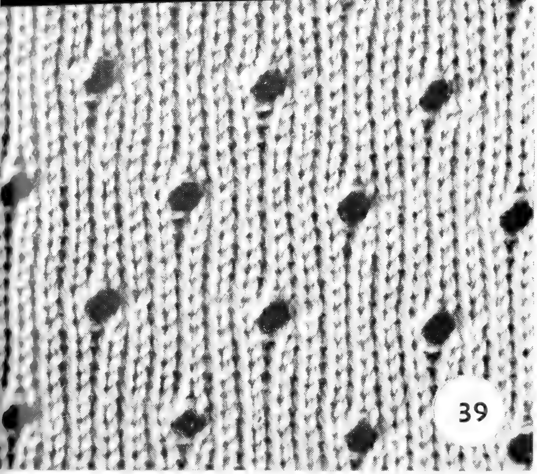
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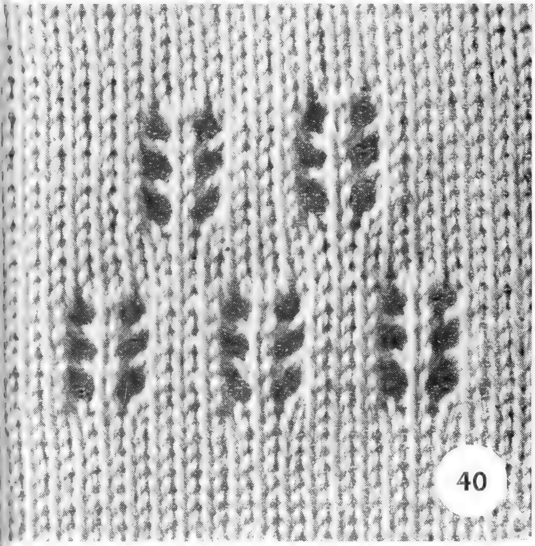
Lace Patterns

Using the Transfer Tool, a stitch is hung on to the adjacent Needle either to the right or left. The empty Needle is left in the Knitting Position. After two rows have been knitted, a small hole will have been formed at the point where the stitch was transferred. When following a hand-knitting pattern, this is equivalent to wl.fwd., K.2 tog.

Example 1

1. Transfer every sixth stitch on to the adjacent Needle either to the right or left
2. Leave all Needles in the Knitting Position.
3. Knit seven rows.
4. Repeat steps 1-3, moving the pattern along so that every hole is placed exactly half-way between each two holes of the previous pattern row.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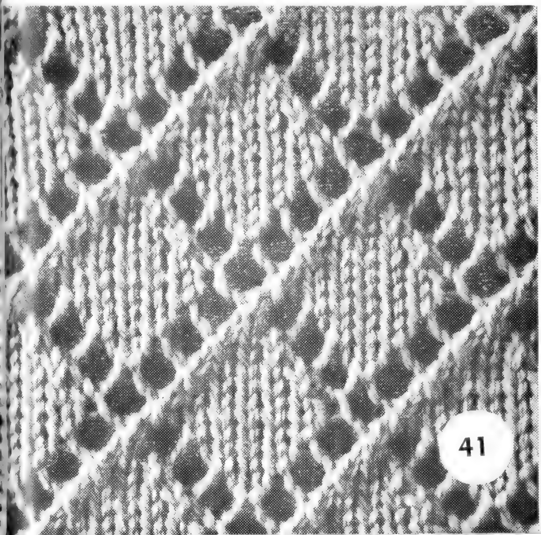
Example 2

1. Always counting from the left, transfer the 4th and every following 6th stitch to their adjacent Needles at left, and the 6th and every following 6th stitch on to their adjacent Needles at right.
2. Leaving the empty Needles in the Knitting Position, knit across twice.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 twice more.
4. Knit 5 rows and then move the pattern along as in the previous example.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Example 3

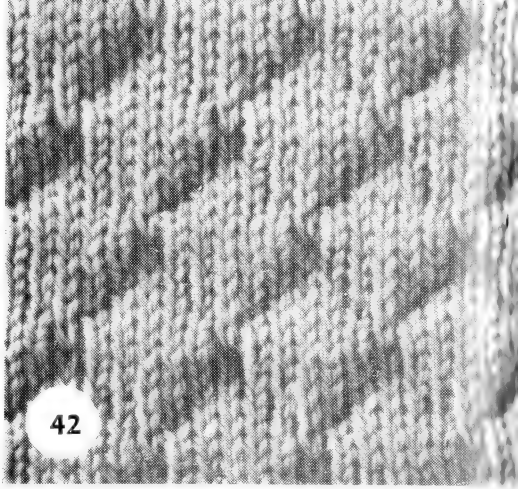
1. Always counting from the left, transfer every eighth stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit across twice.
2. Again counting from the left, transfer stitches 9, 17, 25, 33, etc., to their adjacent Needles at right, and stitches 7, 15, 23, 31, etc., to their adjacent Needles at left. Knit across twice.
3. Counting from the left, transfer stitches 10, 18, 26, 34, etc., to their adjacent Needles at right and stitches 6, 14, 22, 30, etc., to their adjacent Needles at left. Knit across twice.
4. Transfer stitches 5, 13, 21, 29, etc., to their adjacent Needles on the left and stitches 11, 19, 27, 35, etc., to their adjacent Needles at right. Knit across twice.
5. Repeat steps 1-4, moving the pattern 4 stitches along.

Patterns using Special Holding Position

Needles are pushed into the Holding Position at the desired distance from each other. When knitting, the wool remains over the Needle Shafts at these points. When the Needles, which are in the Holding Position, are brought back into the Knitting Position and the knitting continued in the ordinary way, the threads over the Shafts of the Needles from the Holding Position are knitted in with the newly-formed stitches.

Example 1

1. Knit 3 rows.
2. Push every sixth Needle into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 5 rows.
4. Bring the Needles back into the Knitting Position.
5. Repeat steps 1-4, but move the pattern along so that each Needle in the Holding Position is placed exactly half-way between two of the previous pattern row.



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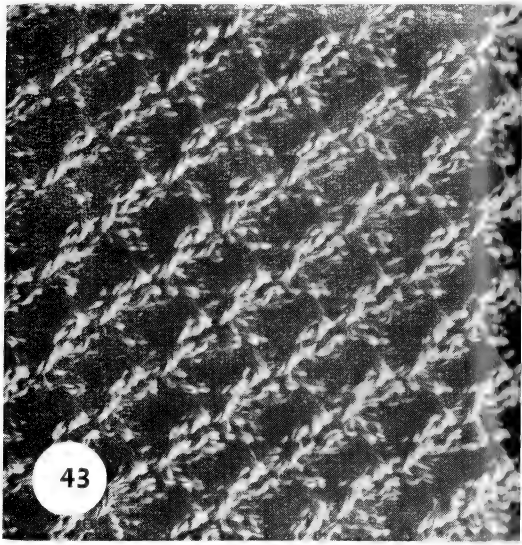
Example 2

1. Knit 5 rows.
2. Counting from the left, push Needles 4, 8, 12, and every following fourth Needle into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 5 rows.
4. Push all Needles from the Holding Position back into the Knitting Position, and put Needles 2, 6, 10, and every following fourth Needle into the Holding Position.
5. Repeat steps 1-4.



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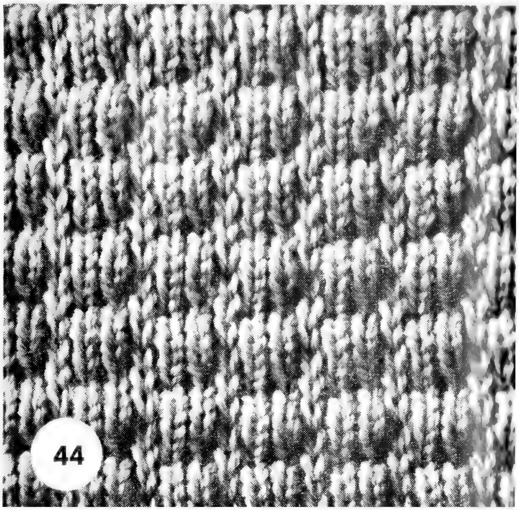
Example 3

1. Knit 3 rows.
2. Push every third Needle into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 4 rows.
4. Push all Needles into the Knitting Position.
5. Repeat steps 1-4 without moving the pattern along.

¶ A very large number of lovely patterns can be produced by this method, including the exclusive Tweed Fabrics and Corduroy and Moss-Stitch Effects—see page 46. Although it is simple to move the Needles with your fingers, the special Knitmaster Adjustable Needle Selector, costing but a few shillings, makes these patterns very much quicker and easier, as this device can be pre-set to move a number of Needles simultaneously according to pattern requirements (described in "Aids to Better Knitting"—write for free copy).



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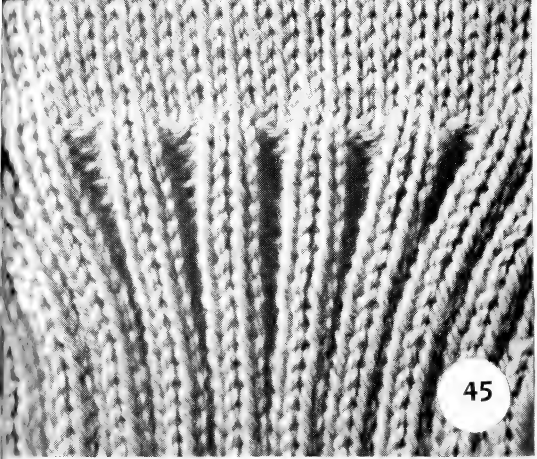

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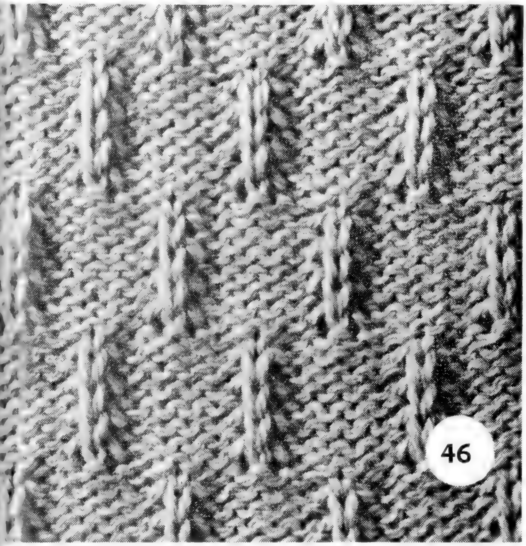
Patterns based on Ribbing Process

These patterns are produced by letting certain stitches drop and then picking them up again on the purl side of the knitting, using the Latch Needle Tool (see Fig. 17).

Example 1

1. Knit the required number of rows.
2. Drop every third and fourth stitch in turn.
3. Pick up each dropped stitch as for ribbing.



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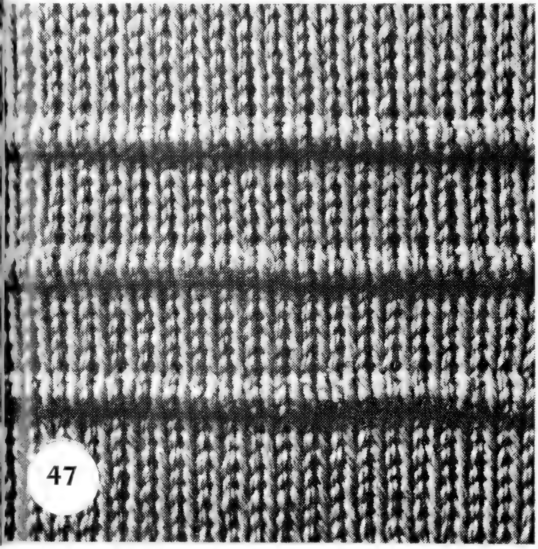
Example 2

1. Knit 8 rows.
2. Let every sixth stitch in turn drop 8 rows.
3. Pick up the dropped stitches using the Latch Needle Tool, but forming the new stitches with every second running thread only.
4. Repeat steps 1-3, moving the pattern along.



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Patterns based on Lifted Stitches

These patterns are made by drawing out certain stitches from previous rows and hanging them for a second time on the required Needles.

Example 1

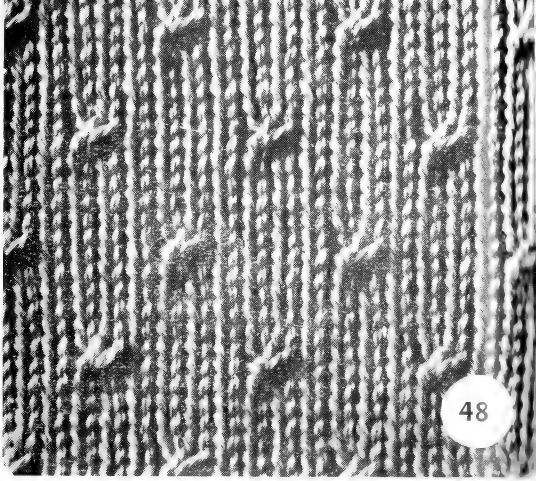
1. Knit 9 rows.
2. Insert the Work Hook into each stitch in turn 3 rows below the Needles, raising each stitch on to the Needle above. Place these lifted stitches behind the Latches together with the original stitch.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2.

Cable and Crossed Stitch Patterns

Using a Single or Double Transfer Tool, certain stitches are lifted off the Needles, crossed over and hung on Needles again. When crossing them over, care must be taken to see that the stitches are brought over and under in the same way each time, unless directed otherwise.

Example 1

1. Knit 6 rows.
2. Using a Single Transfer Tool, cross over stitches 7 and 8, 13 and 14, 19 and 20, 25 and 26, and so on.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2, but move the pattern along as desired.



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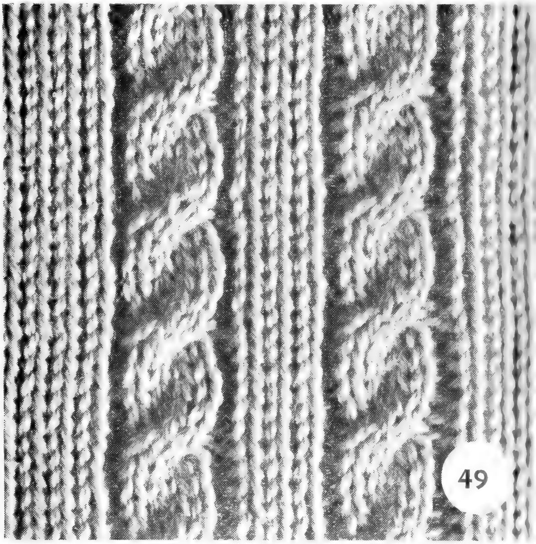
Example 2

1. Using the Double Transfer Tools, cross stitches 10 and 11 with 13 and 13, 19 and 20 with 21 and 22, and so on.
2. Knit 6 rows.
3. Counting from the left, drop stitches 9, 14, 18 and 23, etc., down the six rows.
4. Using the Latch Needle Tool, pick up the dropped stitches as in Ribbing.



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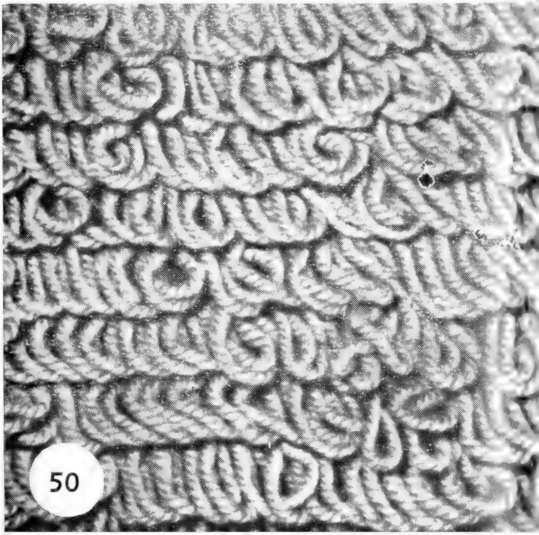
Looped Fabrics

The loops are formed by winding the wool in the following manner around a thin rod or piece of wooden dowelling as long as the width of knitting. (1) Knit 4 rows ending with Cam Box at right of Needle Bed. (2) Raise Right Cam Knob and knit 1 row. Return Cam Box to right of Needle Bed without inserting any wool. (3) Holding the rod in your left hand about 1½ inches below the Needles, and working from the left, wind the wool in an anti-clockwise direction around the rod and the first Needle. Continue winding the wool around the rod and the Needles in a similar manner to casting-on with a Closed Edge, and gradually sliding the rod along through the loops already formed as you proceed. (4) Press down Right Cam Knob and knit 4 rows. Remove the rod. Repeat from (1) to (4) as often as required.



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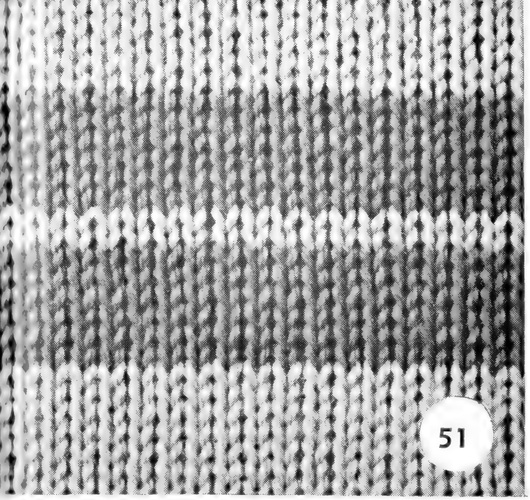
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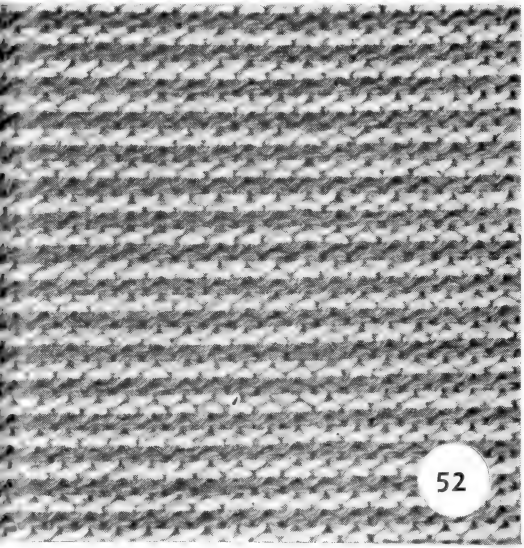
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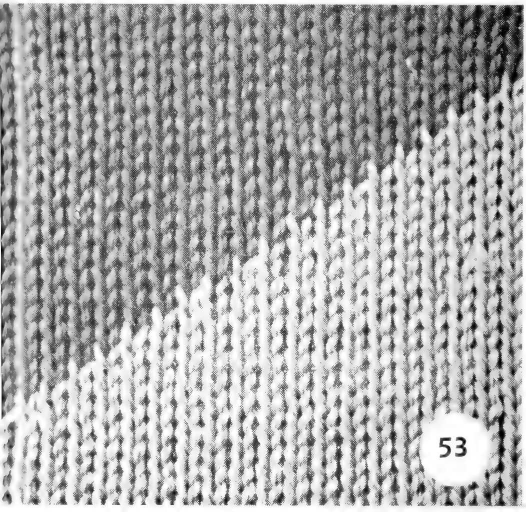
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Fair-Isle and Patterns using Several Colours

When introducing single row stripes or stripes that have an odd number of rows, it is necessary to pass the Cam Box to the other side without knitting in order to pick up the other working thread. This means that before knitting the last row of the stripe, the outer Cam Knob must be raised, i.e., if the Cam Box is at the right of the Needle Bed the Right Cam Knob must be raised, and vice-versa. Knit the final row of the stripe. Return the Cam Box to the other end of the Needle Bed without laying any wool over the Needles and with the Cam Knob in the same position. Make sure that both Cam Knobs are pressed down before continuing unless, of course, you wish to change colour again after the following row.

Example 1

1. Knit 6 rows using the contrasting shade.
2. Knit 2 rows with the main shade.
3. Knit 6 rows using the contrasting shade.

Example 2

1. Knit one row using the main shade.
2. Pull up the outer Cam Knob. Knit one row in a contrasting shade, then return the Cam Box to the other side without using any wool. Press down the Cam Knob.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as often as required.

Example 3

1. Knit two rows using the main shade.
2. Lay the main shade over the Needles, but bring the wool down between the last Needle and the second last Needle.
3. Lay the contrasting shade over the last Needle of the row.
4. Knit across once, letting both threads run freely.
5. Lay the contrasting shade over the first two Needles of the row. Lay the main shade over the remaining Needles.
6. Knit across once.
7. Repeat steps 2-6, moving the colours along one Needle in each row.

(further examples on next page)

Fair-Isle and Patterns using Several Colours

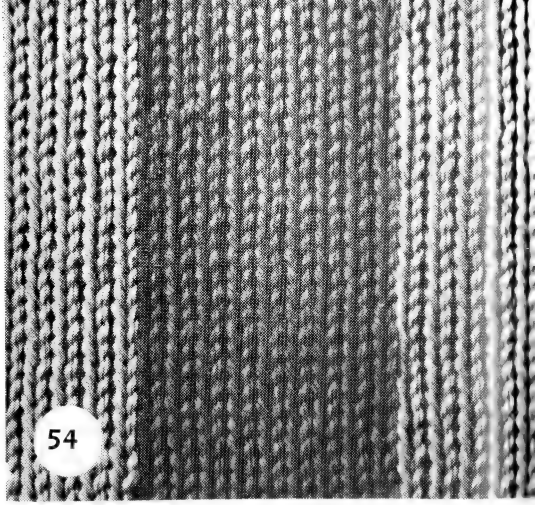
(continued from previous page)

When making the divisions between the colours either vertical or sloping, the threads must be twisted round each other where the colours meet to prevent a slit.

Example 4

This pattern is worked, using a separate ball of wool each side of the dark stripe, even if these are the same colour. This also applies when knitting a Fair-Isle figure or animal on a plain background.

1. Lay the first thread over the Needles from the left and bring it down between the 4th and 5th Needles.
2. Bring the second thread up between the 4th and 5th Needles and lay it towards the right over the next 9 Needles, bringing it down between the 13th and 14th Needles.
3. Bring the third thread up between the 13th and 14th Needles and lay it over the remaining Needles towards the right.
4. Knit across once.
5. Repeat steps 1-4 in the reverse direction, i.e., bring the third thread down between the 13th and 14th Needles, bring the second thread from the 13th Needle down between the 4th and 5th Needles and lay the first thread from the 4th Needle across towards the left.
6. Repeat steps 1-5.



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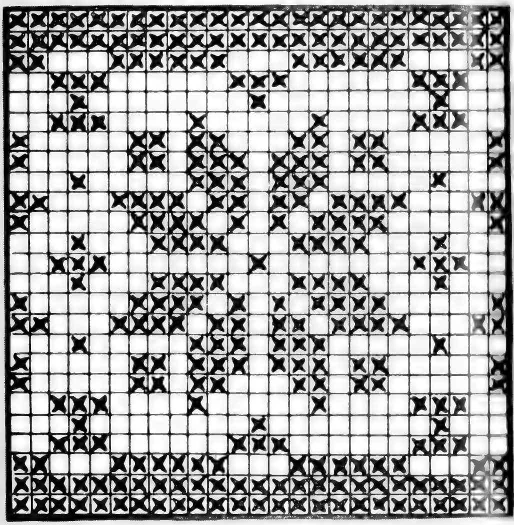
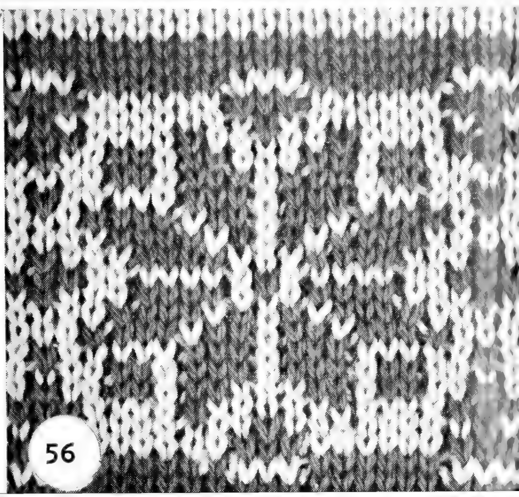


Example 5

There are two different methods of knitting Fair-Isle Patterns which are often worked from a chart (see Introduction to Pattern Knitting in which the first method is fully explained). In the second method, the Needles for one colour only are left in the Knitting Position, all others being pushed into the Holding Position. Lay the wool of the chosen colour across all the Needles and knit the row in the usual manner. When one colour has been knitted in, it will be necessary to push all the Needles into the Holding Position in order to return the Cam Box to the beginning of the row for the next colour. The second and any other additional colours must be knitted in the same way before proceeding to the next row. An ordinary ruler is very useful for pushing all the Needles quickly into the Holding Position.

When the above method is used, it means that the Cam Box will have to be operated several times for the same row, depending on the number of different colours. If a Row Counter is used, care must be taken to see that the number of rows are counted correctly. A Row Counter counts the number of journeys for the Cam Box. As extra journeys are necessary for this method of knitting Fair-Isle, the total of the additional and return journeys must be subtracted from the total shown on the dial of the Counter.



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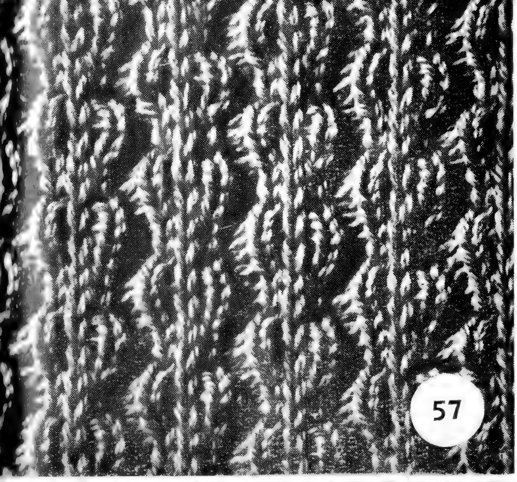
Patterns combining various Basic Stitches

Unlimited possibilities of producing very attractive patterns are offered by combining various basic stitches. The following examples will show you just a few of these combinations.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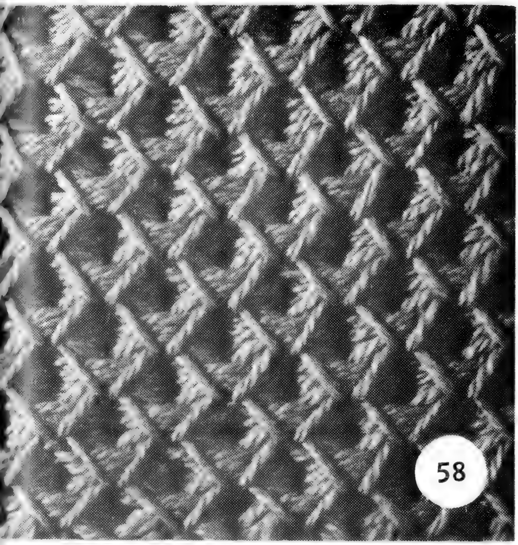
Example 1

1. Always counting from the left of the work, transfer stitches 4, 8, 12, etc., to their adjacent Needles and put the empty Needles in the Non-Working Position.
2. Put Needles 2, 10, 18 and every following 8th Needle into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 4 rows.
6. Repeat steps 2-5.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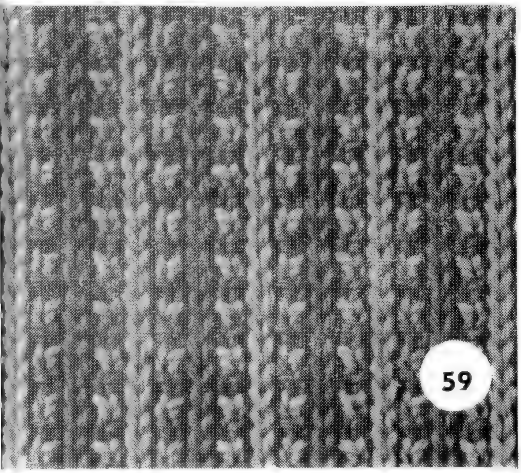
Example 2

1. Put every second Needle out of action and into the Non-Working Position.
2. Of the Needles left in the Knitting Position, put every second into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 6 rows.
4. Push the Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position, and Needles from the Knitting Position into the Holding Position.
5. Repeat steps 3-4.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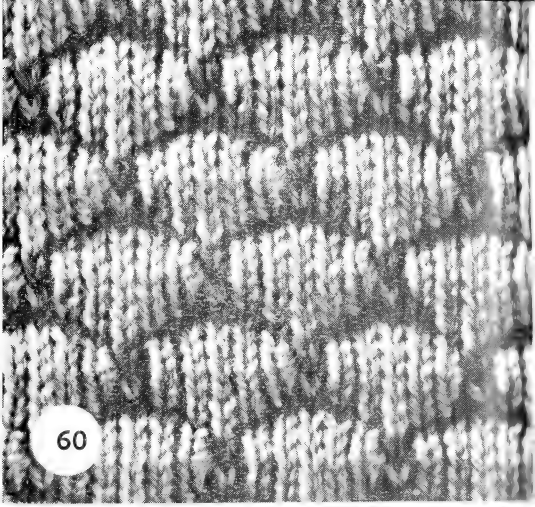
Example 3

1. Counting from the left, push Needles 4, 8, 12, 16, etc., into the Holding Position.
2. Knit 2 rows using a contrasting colour, then bring all Needles back into the Knitting Position.
3. Push Needles 2, 6, 10, 14, etc., into the Holding Position.
4. Knit 2 rows with the main shade, then bring all Needles back into the Knitting Position.
5. Repeat steps 1-4.

Example 4

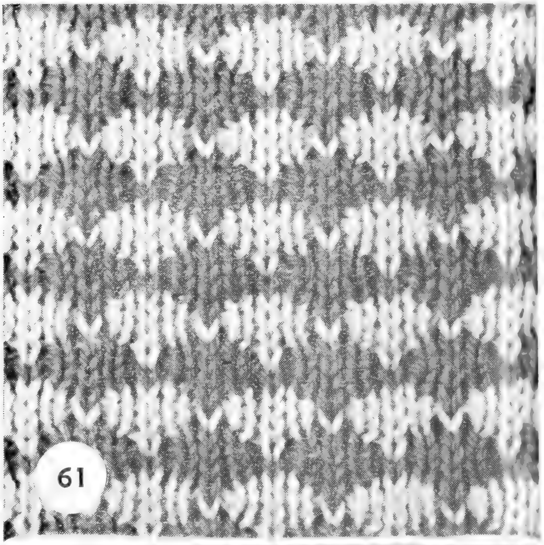
1. Raise the outer Cam Knob, knit one row using a contrasting colour, bring the Cam Box back to the other side and press the Cam Knob down again.
2. Knit 1 row with the main colour.
3. Counting from the left, push Needles 6, 12, 18, 24, etc., into the Holding Position.
4. Knit 6 rows using the main colour, then bring the Needles back into the Knitting Position.
5. Raise the outer Cam Knob, knit one row, using the contrasting colour, return Cam Box to the opposite side and press the Cam Knob down again.
6. Knit one row with the main colour.
7. Repeat steps 3-6, moving the pattern three Needles along.



60

Example 5

1. Knit one row, using a contrasting colour and, counting from the left, push Needles 4, 8, 12, 16, etc., into the Holding Position.
2. Knit 3 rows using the contrasting colour and push Needles 2, 6, 10, 14, etc., into the Holding Position.
4. Knit 3 rows using the main colour and bring all Needles back into the Knitting Position.
5. Repeat steps 1-4.



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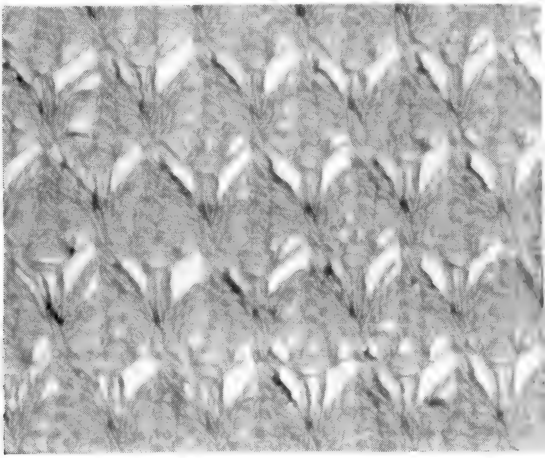
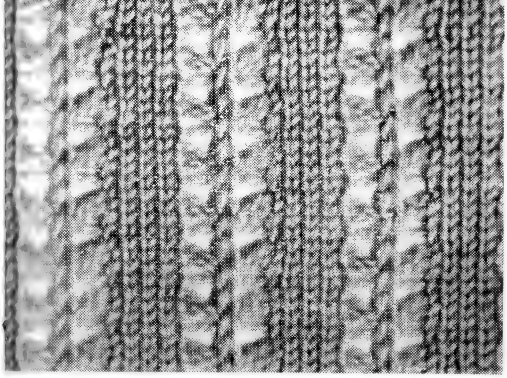
Gossamer Lace

Example 6

Suggested tension: Tension No. 6 with 3-ply wool. (1) Put every second Needle in the N.W.P. and leave them there throughout the pattern. Continue on the remaining Needles as follows. (2) Put every second Needle into the H.P., leaving the remainder in the K.P. (3) Knit 6 rows. (4) Put Needles from the H.P. into the K.P. and knit 2 rows. (5) Put every second Needle into the H.P. (those that were previously left in the K.P.). Repeat (2) to (4).

A more open pattern is obtained by knitting the two plain rows on a looser tension setting. Another variation, ideal for filmy stoles, is obtained by knitting the pattern on Tension No. 10, and knitting three plain rows instead of two. Other interesting effects are obtained by knitting the plain rows in another colour or leaving two out of every three Needles in the N.W.P.



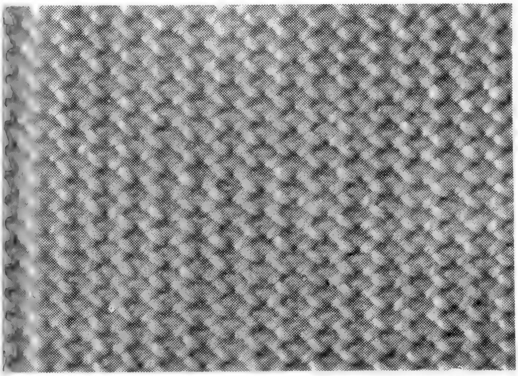


Example 7

Lace Insertion

(1) Transfer a stitch to its adjacent Needle. Transfer stitch at other side on to the same Needle so that there are 3 stitches on the centre Needle with an empty Needle on each side. Leave these two empty Needles in th N.W.P. (2) Knit 2 rows. (3) Put centre Needle into the H.P. (4) Knit 2 rows. (5) Put centre Needle back into the K.P. Repeat (2) to (5).

Tweed Fabric and Ribs without Hand Tool



Exclusive Tweed Fabric (77)

1. Put every alternate Needle into the Holding Position, leaving the others in the Knitting Position.
2. Knit two rows.
3. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3.

This beautiful Tweed Fabric (64) has the appearance and durability as well as the texture of a double woven cloth, and is not merely ordinary knitting with a tweed effect. It does not lose its shape when worn, and can be cut with scissors and made up like a woven fabric. This new Tweed Fabric is the fashion rage in Paris where it is used for tailored suits, dresses, overcoats and sportswear, and is very easily made on a Knitmaster due to its having the exclusive Holding Position.¶

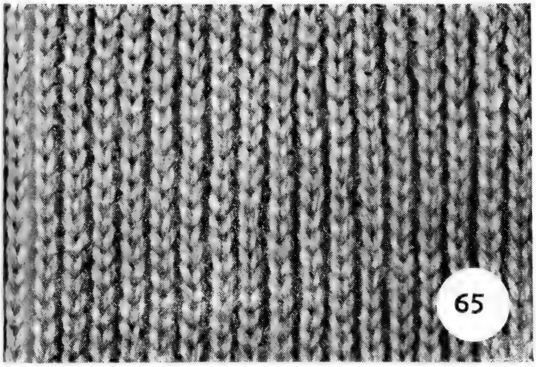
¶ Although it is simple to move the Needles with your fingers, the special Knitmaster Adjustable Needle Selector, costing 11/-, post 6d., makes patterns of this kind very much quicker and easier as this device can be pre-set to move a number of Needles simultaneously according to pattern requirements (write in for free copy of "Aids to Better Knitting").

Example 2

"One-and-One" Rib (78)

This is knitted in exactly the same way as the Tweed Fabric except that only one row is knitted between each transposition of the Needles. The pattern appears on the reverse side and has a pleasing fine Corduroy Rib effect. In general, Corduroy effects are obtained where the Needles are transposed after every row.

The reverse side of this pattern has a fine Moss Sitch effect, and lovely smocked effects can be obtained by transporting the Needles after every third or fourth rows.



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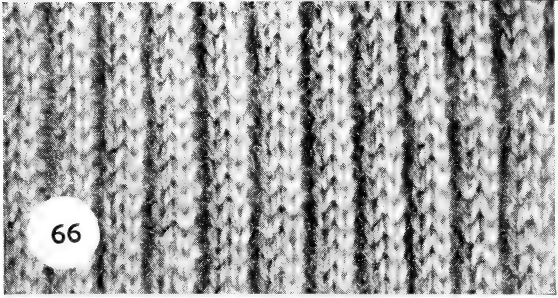


66

Fancy Rib (67)

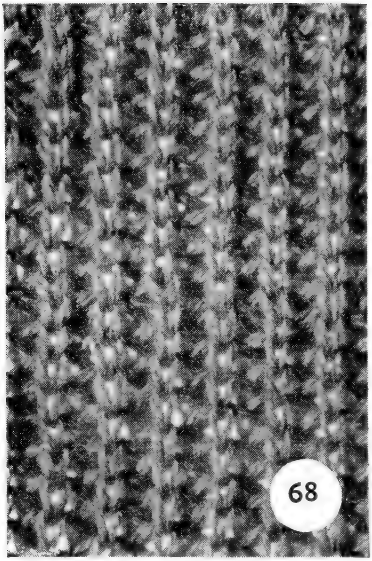
1. Leave every fourth Needle in the Non-Working Position, and put the others into the Knitting Position.
2. Push two Needles from each group of three into the Holding Position.
3. Knit 1 row. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa.
4. Knit 2 rows. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4.

This rib can be varied by knitting one, two or three rows in the various Needle Positions, or by using wools of different thicknesses.

Fisherman Rib (68)

1. Leave every alternate Needle out of action in the Non-Working Position.
2. Of the remaining Needles, put every second into the Holding Position, leaving the others in the Knitting Position.
3. Knit 1 row.
4. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4.

This rib can be varied by knitting one, two or three rows in the various Needle Positions, or by using wools of different thicknesses. Attractive Moss Stitch and Herringbone effects are obtained on the reverse side.



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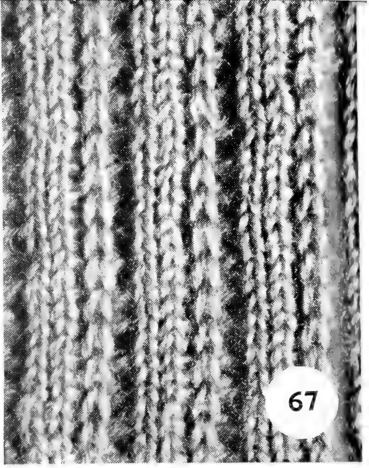


67

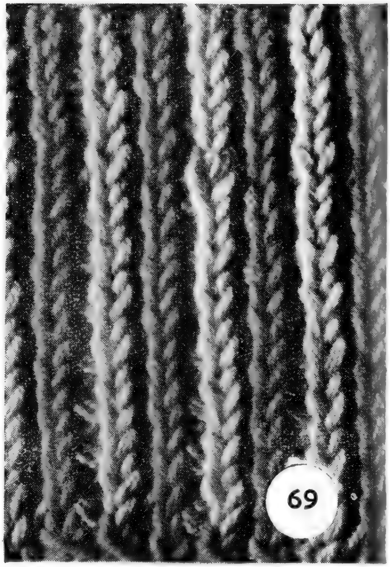
"Two-and-One" Rib (66)

1. Put every third Needle into the Non-Working Position, leaving the others in the Knitting Position.
2. Knit number of rows required.

Heavy Fisherman Rib (69)

1. Arrange Needles as for Fisherman Rib above.
2. Knit 2 rows in one colour.
3. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa. Knit 2 rows in contrasting colour.
4. Push Needles from the Holding Position into the Knitting Position and vice-versa. Knit 2 rows in first colour.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4.

This rib can be varied by knitting one, two, or three rows in the various Needle Positions, or by using wools of different thicknesses. In the same way, the other ribs given in this section can be varied by using different coloured wools.



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V. PREPARING TO KNIT A GARMENT

Use and Adaptation of Knitting Instructions

When following a hand-knitting pattern, the first step is to make sure your tension is the same as that given in the pattern. This is easily done by means of a stitch test which must be carried out each time you use a different make of wool, even if it is the same ply, and whenever you wish to knit at a different tension on a yarn you have used before. If you keep a record of the different tensions you obtain with the various wools, you will find it useful for future reference. The test should be about 40 stitches wide and 40 rows long. It should then be pulled several times lengthwise and crosswise and also diagonally across the corners, ending with a lengthwise pull. In this way, the stitches will assume the form they will take later in the finished garment when worn. If you wish, you may press the test piece lightly before measuring in the following way. It is advisable to use a piece of cardboard in which has been cut a square hole, 2 inches by 2 inches. First spread out the test piece and secure it with pins to a flat surface. Now lay the piece of cardboard on the knitting and count the number of stitches horizontally and vertically inside the square. If you halve the result in each case, it will give you an accurate calculation of the number of stitches and rows per inch.

As in hand-knitting, your individual technique may give you a tension differing slightly from the pattern, in the same way the tension you obtain on the machine may not always agree in both stitches and rows per inch. In this case, it is usually more advisable to ensure that the number of stitches per inch is the same as that given in the pattern. It is then quite an easy matter to adjust the number of rows to be knitted if the number of rows per inch does not quite agree, see paragraph (b) below. On the other hand, if the pattern you are using is not exactly to your measurements, you must adjust this also, in the same way as you would if knitting by hand. Both these adjustments are very easy once you have calculated your tension as above, and the following example will show you how it is done.

If you draw a rough diagram of the article to be knitted and mark on it the required measurements, you will find these calculations a very simple matter.

Tension: 7 stitches and 10 rows per inch.

Measurements:

Waist—12 inches.
Length from Waist to Armhole—9 inches.
Bust—16 inches.

Note: The above figures for waist and bust are half the actual measurements, and are for the front or back of a garment only.

a) *How many stitches must be cast-on at the waist?*

12 inches × 7 stitches (per inch) = 84 stitches.

b) *How many rows must be knitted from waist to armhole?*

9 inches × 10 rows (per inch) = 90 rows.

c) *How many stitches must be increased from waist to bust?* (increasing commences from the waist and is usually completed a few inches before the armhole, in this case approximately 2 inches or 20 rows, i.e., 70 rows from the waist).

16 inches × 7 stitches (per inch) = 112 stitches.

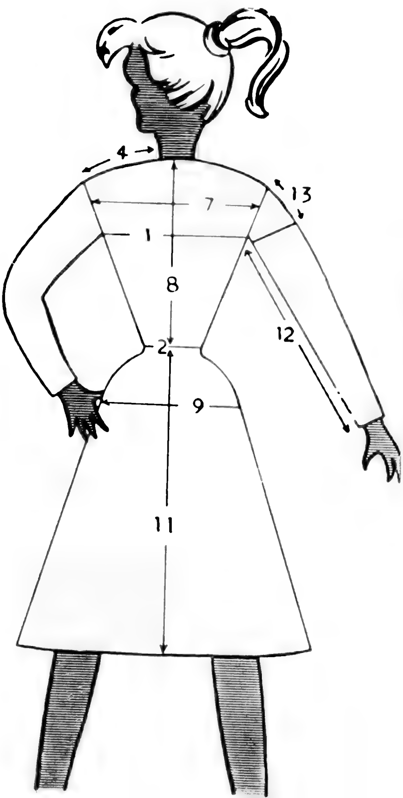
This means that 28 stitches (112 minus 84), or 14 stitches on each side, must be increased over approximately 70 rows. 70 divided by 14 equals 5. Therefore, you must increase one stitch at each end of every 5th row.

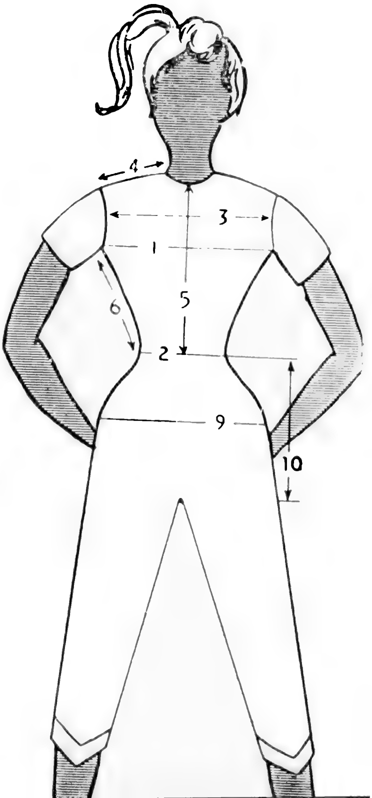
If your tension has the same number of stitches per inch as the pattern, but differs in the numbers of rows to the inch, you may still follow the armhole shaping from the pattern, but it will be necessary to knit a few more (or less) rows up to the shoulder. The same applies to neck shaping.

Personal Measurement Chart

The measuring instructions given for chest, back and hips are for adults. For children these must be changed in proportion.

1. *Chest or Bust at Underarm.* Measure over the widest part of the back, under the arms and loosely over the widest part of the chest. For the front of the garment, count half the total measurements plus $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The back is also calculated as being half the total measurement plus $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
2. *Waist*: Measure around the waist.
3. *Width of Chest from Arm to Arm*: Measure approximately 3 inches below the neck.
4. *Width of Shoulder*: Measure from base of neck to beginning of arm.
5. *Length of Front*: Measure from neck to waist.
6. *Length of Side*: Place a ruler horizontally under the arm and measure from the top edge of the ruler to the waist.
7. *Width of Back*: Measure from arm to arm approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the neck.
8. *Length of Back*: Measure from neck to waist.
9. *Hips*: Measure loosely round the hips approximately 8 inches below the waist.
10. *Seat Height*: Measure whilst sitting, from the waist to the chair.
11. *Skirt Length*: Measure from waist to hem.
12. *Sleeve Seam*: Measure from armhole to beginning of hand, or length desired.
13. *Length of Shaping for Top of Sleeve*: Let arm hang straight down. Pass one end of the tape measure round the arm at the level of the armpit. Measure from top of arm to top edge of tape.





Hints for Better Knitting

The aim of every knitter should always be to achieve the maximum of effect and finish in the minimum of time, and we give below a few useful tips towards this end.

◆

For those without the Ribmaster—

A great deal of time can be saved on the Knitmaster by employing the various rapid methods of ribbing without hand tools, and full use of these should be made wherever possible.

The Easy-Rib (Fig. 38) can be used most successfully for neckbands, armbands and borders if made into a hem before casting-off. Firm basques, almost indistinguishable from ordinary ribbing, can be quickly and easily produced in this way by turning up a hem (see photograph on page 17). The Easy-Rib is also ideal for all-over rib patterns or where required in the body of a garment. (See also Corduroy Effects and other ribs.)

Elastic Ribbing (page 25) is widely used for welts and cuffs both by home and professional knitters. It is very quick to make, has a most pleasing appearance and keeps its elasticity better.

◆

The appearance of the finished garment depends to a great extent on the tension used. Too loose a tension can spoil an otherwise well-knitted garment which will not keep its shape so well when washed. On the other hand, too tight a tension can make the fabric rather hard in appearance and texture. There is a tendency amongst many knitters to knit too loosely and it is a good plan, therefore, to try your wool on a few different tensions before commencing the garment, in order to choose the most suitable tensions. Remember that a slightly tighter tension may give just that professional touch you are looking for.

Remember, too, that the appearance of your garment depends on the quality of the wool used. The Knitmaster will knit any yarn or wool but, just as in hand-knitting, the best results are obtained with the better-quality wools.

◆

The purl side of the knitted fabric can be exploited in innumerable ways for effective contrasts. The following method of making borders is highly recommended for a neat and attractive finish. The appearance is very similar to garter-stitch but is firmer and much quicker to make, having the added advantage of keeping its shape better. You should use a somewhat tighter tension than the rest of the garment, say one or two settings, and knit to the necessary length but slightly more than double the width required. Sew on the border with the purl side showing.

This type of border can be used for neckbands and cuffs (see pattern for Batwing Jumper) as well as for button and buttonhole borders. They should be made one or two inches shorter and stretched into position before sewing. Buttonholes should be knitted in as you proceed, and vertical buttonholes are recommended for speed and neatness in this type of border. Two slits will have to be made for each buttonhole and so placed that when the border is folded back, one slit lies directly above the other. They should then be finished with a buttonhole stitch.

The purl side can also be used very effectively as a contrast for yokes and insets. In this case, of course, the tension should be the same as for the rest of the garment.

Very attractive garments can be made by knitting horizontally instead of vertically. This method is frequently used in hand-knitting for Batwing jumpers which are often knitted from sleeve to sleeve, but the same idea can be used successfully with a Raglan or set-in sleeve by knitting from side seam to side seam instead of the usual way from waist to shoulder. In many cases you will find this a much quicker method as the shaping is easier and the finished effect can be extremely charming. The back and fronts of a cardigan can be knitted in one piece, the side shaping being made with the use of the Holding Position in a similar manner to shoulder shaping. Much wider garments can be knitted in this way on the "Super 3500", but practically any size can be made on the "Super 4500" even on the finest tensions.

Of course, good making-up is essential for a well-finished garment and you should always be prepared to spend sufficient time and care on this all-important process.

Before making-up, all parts should be pressed as follows. Lay each piece, wrong side up, on an ironing board. Place a tape measure across the bust line and pin out to the correct width. Lay the tape measure lengthwise from shoulder to lower edge and pin out to the length required. Now pin all the edges to the ironing board and press firmly with a warm iron and dampcloth.

Seams should be made by placing the two pieces together with right sides facing and joining with a back-stitch about $\frac{1}{8}$" from the edge. If you have a sewing machine, you will find it much quicker, easier and neater for making up a garment. The sleeves should be tacked into position before sewing, but straight seams can be sewn without tacking. Many people prefer this method and it has the added advantage of enabling you to correct mistakes in shaping. In the case of babies' garments and underwear, a more suitable seam is obtained by over-sewing which can only be done by hand.

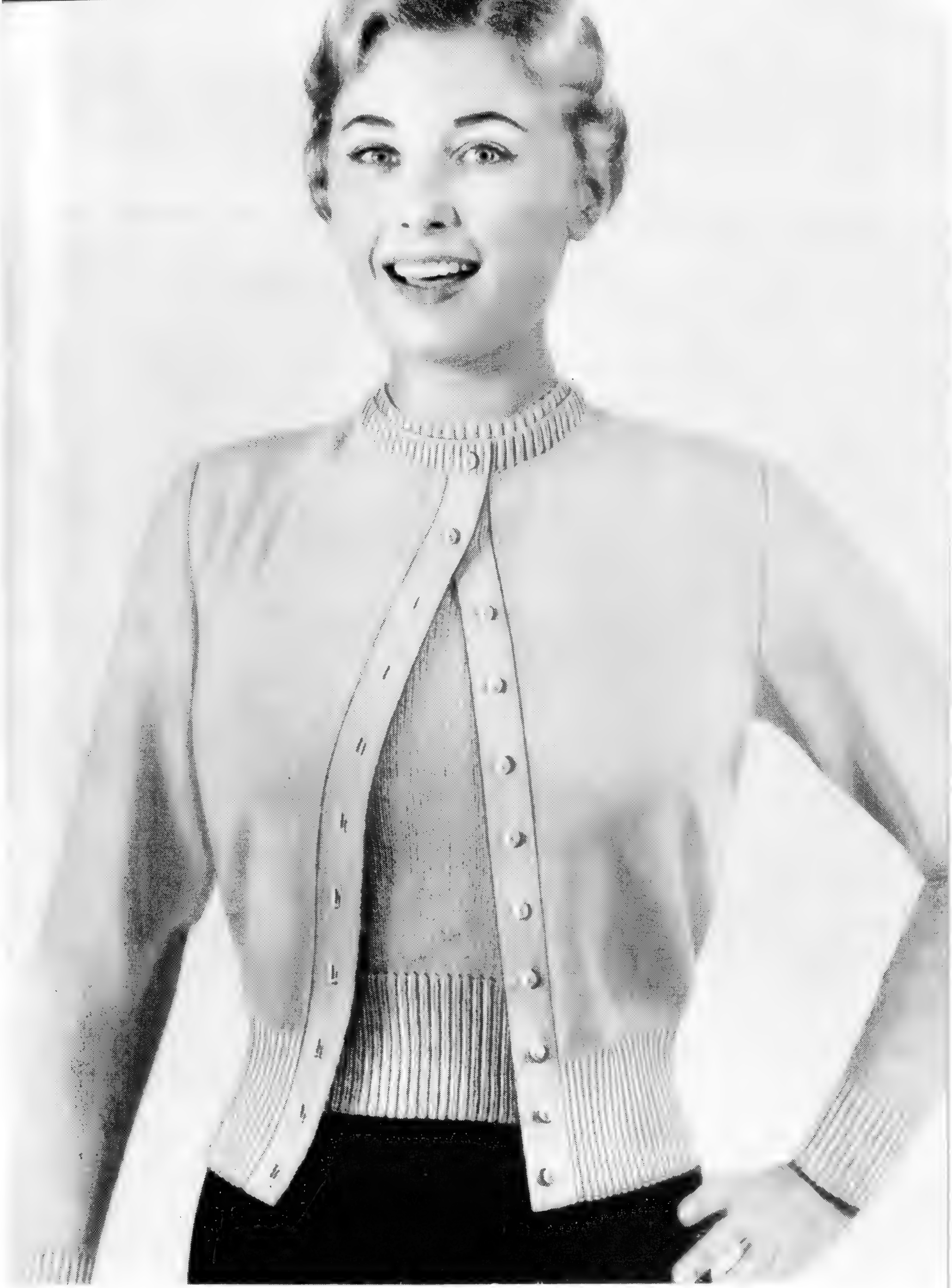
◆

Angora Knitting

Angora wool is knitted very easily on the Knitmaster with excellent results. During the knitting, the pile is inclined to be flattened slightly. When the garment is finished, therefore, it should be shaken vigorously and left in a warm atmosphere for a few hours to bring up the pile, and shaken again if necessary. Angora knitted in this way is less likely to shed its pile than when hand-knitted.

IMPORTANT

Owing to the difference in quality and texture of the various knitting wools available, it is always advisable to work a tension sample before commencing the garment. When the tension is correct, the garment will be the correct size.



EVER POPULAR CLASSIC TWIN SET IN 4 SIZES WITH A CHOICE OF CARDIGANS

A Tailored Classic Twin Set

with a choice of High Buttoned or V-neck Cardigan. In four sizes.

An easy design for beginners.

Materials: For the first two sizes allow 14 ozs. of 3-ply wool for the set. (The Jumper takes approximately 6 ozs. and the Cardigan 8 ozs.) For the third size allow 16 ozs. for the set (Jumper 7 ozs. and Cardigan 9 ozs.) For the fourth size allow 18 ozs. for the set (Jumper 8 ozs. and Cardigan 10 ozs.) For all sizes, four small buttons for the jumper, for the high-buttoned cardigan 11 buttons, and for the V-neck cardigan 9 buttons.

Measurements:

First size to fit a 33-34 inch bust size. Jumper length 18½ ins., sleeve 5 ins. Cardigan length 19 ins., sleeve 17 ins.

Second size to fit a 35-36 inch bust size. Jumper length 19 ins., sleeve 5 ins. Cardigan length 19½ ins., sleeve 18 ins.

Third size to fit a 37-38 inch bust size. Jumper length 20ins., sleeve 5 ins. Cardigan length 20½ ins., sleeve 18 ins.

Fourth size to fit a 39-40 inch bust size. Jumper length 21 ins., sleeve 5 ins. Cardigan length 21½ ins., sleeve 18 ins.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch.

Note: The Twin Set in our photograph was knitted in 3-ply Orlon yarn, and the Ribmaster was used for all ribbed parts. Those wishing to use the Ribmaster should cast on the same number of stitches (or 1 stitch less when an even number is quoted. 1 stitch will then have to be increased immediately after the stitches have been transferred back to the Knitmaster). Set tensions at Ribmaster 5 and Knitmaster 3.

THE JUMPER

BACK

*Push 107 (116) (125) 134) needles in the centre of needle bed into W.P. and cast on at Tension 1. Change to Tension 3 and knit 46 rows, then drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 4 rows, but for the first size increase 1 stitch at the beginning of the first row; for the second size increase 1 stitch at each end of the first row, and for the third size increase 1 stitch at the beginning of the first row. When these four rows are completed increase 1 stitch at each end of the next row and every following 8th row until there are 134 (144) (152) (160) stitches. Knit 3 (7) (13) (19) rows.

To shape armholes, cast off 6 stitches at start of the next 2 rows, then cast off 3 stitches at start of the following 2 rows after which decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next 9 (10) (11) (12) rows.** Knit 60, (64) (69) (74) rows on remaining 98 (106) (112) (118) stitches.

To shape shoulders, cast off 10 stitches at start of the next 4 rows and 7 (8) (9) (10) stitches at start of the following 4 rows. Cast off remaining 30 (34) (36) (38) stitches for back neck.

FRONT

Work as for the back from * to **. Knit 45 (50) (55) (60) rows on remaining 98 (106) (112) (118) stitches. Now divides stitches for neck.

Next row. Using a second ball of wool, cast off the centre 14 (16) (18) (20) stitches, leaving 42 (45) (47) (49) stitches at each side. Using both balls of wool, one ball over each group of stitches, knit the row. Continue using the two balls of wool, and decrease 1 stitch at each side of neck edge on each of the next 9 rows. Knit 4 rows. Shape shoulders as for back.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Push 62 (68) (74) (80) needles in the centre of needle bed into W.P. and cast on at Tension 1. Change to Tension 3 and knit 16 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 4 rows, then increase 1 stitch at each end of the next row and every folowing 3rd row until there are 92 (98) (104) (110) stitches. Knit 3 rows. To shape top, cost off 6 stitches at start of the next 2 rows, then decrease 1 stitch at each end of the following 4 (5) (6) (7) rows. Now decrease 1 stitch at each end of every alternate row until 36 (38) (40) (42) stitches remain. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next 2 (3) (4) (5) rows, then cast off 3 stitches at the start of the next 4 rows. Cast off remaining 20 stitches.

NECKBAND

Join right shoulder seam. With purl

side of knitting facing you, slip 86 (90) (94) (98) loops at neck edge on to a similar number of needles in the centre of the needle bed. Tuck the knitting under the sinkers, by pressing down the sinker tails. Change Tension to 3, and knit 24 rows. Cast off very loosely.
For those using the Ribmaster, pick up the stitches on to the Knitmaster only first, knit 1 row, attach the Ribmaster, and transfer every alternate stitch on to the Ribmaster needles. Knit 24 rows, in rib, transfer the stitches back to the Knitmaster, and cast off loosely.

THE CARDIGAN

BACK (both styles)

Work as given for the Jumper back, but work 6 rows more after the armhole shapings are completed before shaping shoulders.

High Buttoned Style

RIGHT FRONT

Push 59 (62) (65) (68) needles in the centre of needle bed into W.P. and cast on at Tension 1. Change to Tension 3 and knit 46 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 4 rows. Increase 1 stitch at start of next row and every following 8th row until there are 72 (75) (78) (81) stitches. Knit 1 (7) (13) (19) rows.

To shape armholes, cast off 6 stitches at start of next row and cast off 3 stitches at start of the following alternate row. Decrease 1 stitch at armhole edge on each of the next 9 (10) (11) (12) rows. Knit 45 (50) (55) (60) rows without shaping. To shape neck, cast off 10 stitches at the start of the next row, opposite the armhole edge, and decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge on the next 10 rows. Knit 3 rows.

Shape shoulder by casting off 10 stitches at the armhole edge on each of the next 2 alternate rows. Cast off 7 (8) (9) (10) stitches on the next 2 alternate rows.

LEFT FRONT

Work as given for the right front, but reverse all shapings.

V-Neck Cardigan

RIGHT FRONT

Work as given for the High Buttoned Cardigan until the armhole shapings are reached.

To shape armhole, cast off 6 stitches at start of next row and cast off 3 stitches at start of the following alternate row. Decrease 1 stitch at armhole edge on each of the next 9 (10) (11) (12) rows. At the same time decrease 1 stitch at front edge on 1st (2nd) (6th) (10th) of these rows. Knit 4 (3) (2) (1) rows then decrease 1 stitch at front edge only on next row and every following 4th row until 34 (36) (38) (40) stitches remain. Knit 0 (3) (9) 15) rows.
To shape shoulder, cast off 10 stitches at start of the next 2 alternate rows, at the same side as the armhole shaping. Cast off 7 (8) (9) (10) stitches at the start of the next two alternate rows.

LEFT FRONT

Work as for right front, reversing all shaping.

SLEEVES

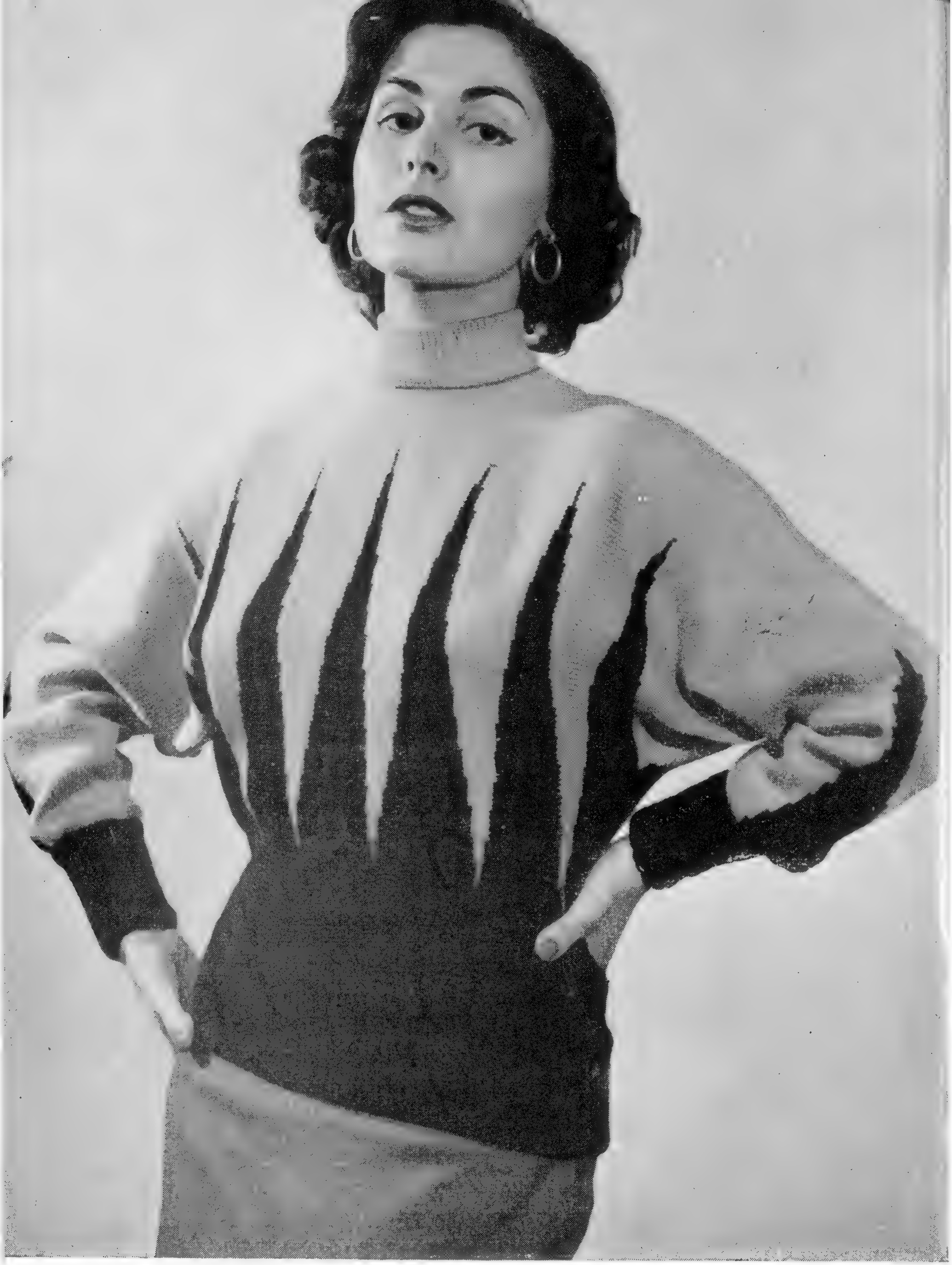
Push up 60 (64) (68) (72) stitches into W.P. and cast on at Tension 1. Change to Tension 3. Knit 40 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and increase 1 stitch at each end of the next and every following 8th row until there are 102 (108) (114) (120) stitches. Knit 6 rows. Shape top as given for jumper sleeves.

STRAPPING (High Buttoned style)

Right Front. With purl side facing, pick up 140 stitches along the right front edge of the Cardigan. Place these stitches on to the machine needles and tuck them under the sinkers. Change to Tension 4. Join in the wool and knit 6 rows.

Buttonhole Row. Counting from right of work, place an odd length of wool over the 5th, 6th and 7th needles.* Miss the next 10 needles and place an odd length of wool over the next 3 needles.** Repeat from * to ** all along the row until 11 sets of 3 needles have been

(Continued on page 61)



GAY BATWING WITH HIGH ROLL-NECK—KNITTED IN STRIKING 2-TONE COLOUR COMBINATION!

Glamorous Batwing Jumper

The instructions for this garment have been written so that you can make it either with or without the two-colour pattern. If you wish to use the two-colour pattern, read section headed "Two-colour Knitting" in conjunction with the main pattern.

Materials: 10 ozs. 3-ply wool. For the two-colour garment, as illustrated, the amount is divided into 6 ozs. Main Shade (light) and 4 ozs. Contrasting Shade (dark). 7in. Zip.

Measurements: Bust 36-38in. Length 21in. Sleeve Seam 18in.

Tension. 7 stitches and 10 rows to 1 inch of stocking stitch. In order to obtain this tension the Tele-Tension Dial was set at No. 6, except for the waistband, collar and cuffs when it was set at No. 4.

BACK

Cast on 30 stitches at extreme left of needle bed. Set tension: At No. 6 increase 1 stitch at right edge of every following 3rd row until there are 90 stitches on the needles (180 rows).

Increase 5 stitches at right edge of next and every following alternate row until there are 120 stitches on the needles. Finally, cast on 15 stitches at right edge of next row (135 stitches). Knit 76 rows without shaping.

Cast off 30 stitches at left edge of work. Cast on 30 stitches immediately above the stitches cast off. This completes the back neck opening. Knit 76 rows without shaping.

*Cast off 15 stitches at right edge of next row, knit 1 row. Cast off 5 stitches at right edge of next and every following alternate row until 90 stitches remain on the needles.

Decrease 1 stitch at right edge of every following 3rd row until 30 stitches remain on the needles. Cast off.

FRONT

Knit as for Back until there are 135 stitches on the needles. Knit 50 rows without shaping.

Shape neck by casting off 8 stitches at left edge of next row. Decrease 1 stitch at left edge of next 8 rows. Knit 37 rows without shaping. Increase 1 stitch at left edge of next 8 rows, then finally cast on 8 stitches, thus completing neck shaping. Knit 50 rows without shaping. Complete Front as Back from * to end.

WAISTBAND

Cast on 45 stitches and knit 300 rows on Tension No. 4. Cast off.

CUFFS

Cast on 45 stitches and knit 70 rows. Cast off. Knit another piece to correspond.

COLLAR

Cast on 111 stitches and knit 45 rows. Turn up a hem and cast off loosely.

TWO-COLOUR KNITTING

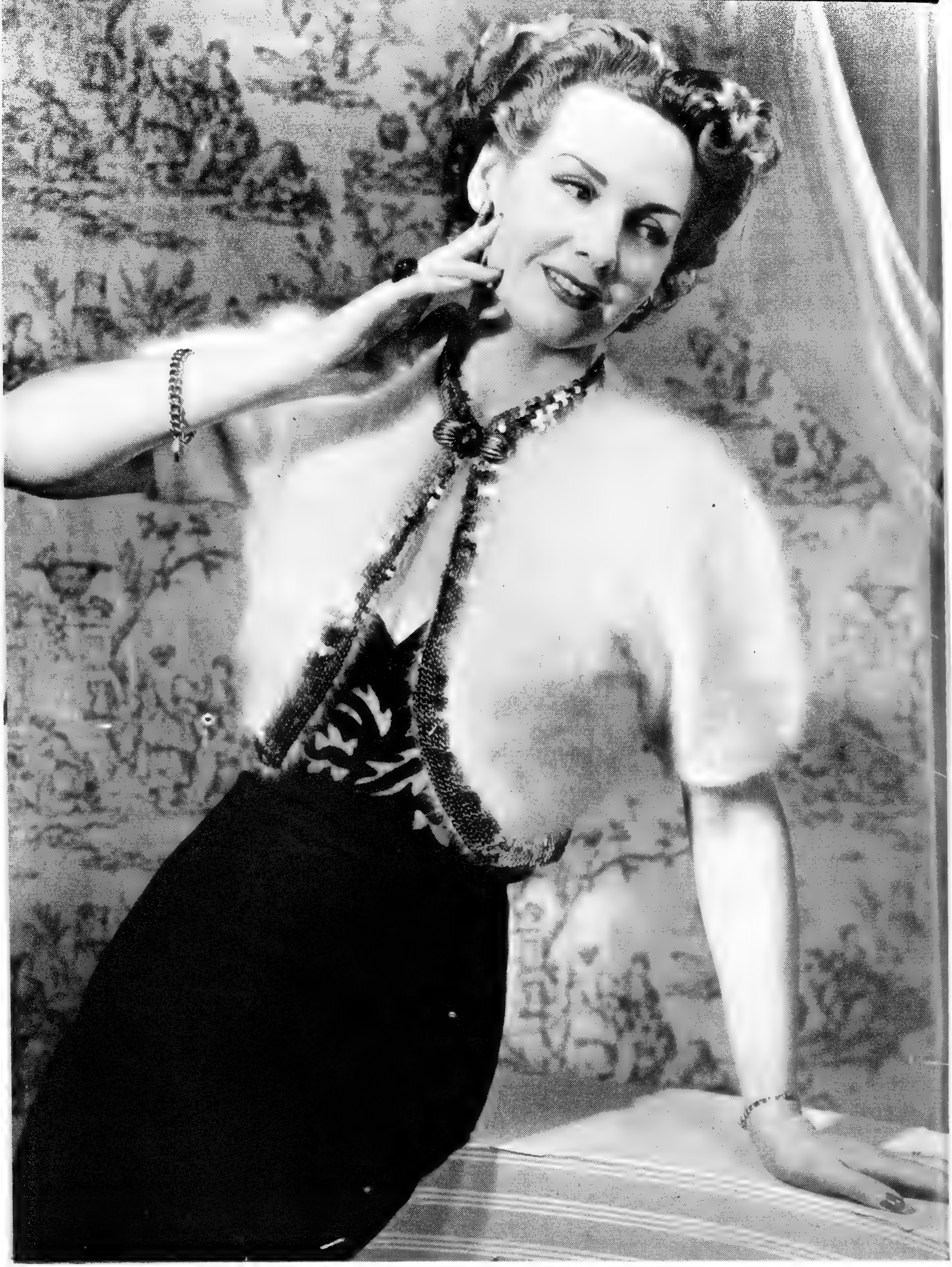
If it is desired to knit the jumper in two colours as illustrated, the pattern is worked as follows:

After casting on the 30 stitches, introduce the contrasting shade over the first 15 stitches at left needle bed. Continue knitting, moving the contrasting shade 1 needle over to the left after every following 6th row has been knitted until the whole of the stitches are being knitted in the main shade (90 rows). Continue knitting with the main shade until 180 rows have been worked.

Join in the contrasting shade on the next row, laying it over 5 stitches at the right edge.* Continue knitting, moving the contrasting shade 5 stitches to the left on every row until there are 45 stitches in the main shade. On every following row move the contrasting shade 5 stitches to the right until there are 115 stitches in the main shade and 20 stitches in the contrasting shade.** Continue knitting in two-colour pattern from * to ** until the body part of the garment is complete when there will be only 5 stitches in contrasting shade at right edge. Knit in main shade only for a further 90 rows.

Join in contrasting shade at left over

(Continued on page 61)



GLAMOROUS BOLERO IN WHITE ANGORA—A SMART ACCESSORY FOR THAT EVENING DATE!

Angora Bolero

Materials: 4½ ozs. White Angora.

Measurements: Bust 36in. Length 18in. Sleeve Seam 5in.

Tension: 7 stitches and 10 rows to 1 inch of stocking stitch. In order to obtain this tension the Tele-Tension Dial was set at No. 7.

BACK

Cast on 106 stitches. Set Tension at No. 7 and continue knitting, increasing 1 stitch at each end of every following 9th row until there are 126 stitches on the needles. Knit 2 rows. Shape armholes by casting off 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next 5 rows (100 stitches). Knit 80 rows without shaping. Shape shoulders by casting off 11 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on 30 stitches. Set Tension at No. 7. Knit 2 rows ending with cam box at right of needle bed.

Row 3: Cast on 4 stitches at beginning of row.

Row 4: Knit.

Row 5: Cast on 3 stitches at beginning of row.

Row 6: Knit.

Row 7: Increase 1 stitch at beginning of row.

Row 8: Knit.

Row 9: Increase 1 stitch at each end of row.

Repeat rows 7 and 8 four times, then row 9 once, followed by rows 7 and 8, twice (48 stitches). Knit 4 rows. Increase 1 stitch at left edge of next row. Continue knitting, increasing 1 stitch at left edge of work on every following 9th row until there are 56 stitches on the needles.

Shape armhole by casting off 8 stitches at left edge of next row. Decrease 1 stitch at left edge of next 5 rows (43 stitches). Knit 60 rows without shaping ending with the Cam Box at right of needle bed.

Shape neck by casting off 6 stitches at beginning of next row. Decrease 1 stitch at right edge of next 4 rows (33 stitches). Knit 12 rows without shaping, ending with the cam box at left of needle bed. Shape shoulders by casting off 11 stitches at beginning of next and every alternate row until all stitches have been cast off.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit as for Left Front substituting the word "left" for "right" and vice versa.

SHORT SLEEVES

Cast on 100 stitches. Set Tension at No. 7. Knit 40 rows.

Shape top by casting off 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next 5 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every alternate row until 18 stitches remain. Cast off.

Knit another sleeve in the same way.

NECKBAND

Cast on 80 stitches and knit 20 rows on Tension No. 5. Turn up a hem and cast off loosely.

CUFFS

Cast on 50 stitches and knit 20 rows on Tension No. 5. Turn up a hem and cast off loosely.

BORDER

Cast on 20 stitches and set Tension at No. 5. Knit until long enough to stitch along the edge of the bolero. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press all parts on wrong side under a damp cloth. Sew up shoulder seams and set in sleeves. Gather cast on edge of each sleeve into the cuff and stitch securely. Sew up side and sleeve seams. Stitch neckband into position. Fold the border into a hem and stitch along the edge of bolero. Press all seams. Attractive accessories may be attached if desired.

Sunray Pleated Skirt

Smart Pleated Skirt—easy to knit and most effective in your favourite colour!

Materials: 16 ozs. 3-ply wool. 1 yd. Petersham binding. 8in. Zip.

Measurements: Waist 26-28in. Length 31in.

Tension: 12 rows and 8 stitches to 1 inch of stocking stitch. In order to obtain this tension the Tele-Tension Dial was set at No. 4.

SKIRT PANELS

Cast on 101 stitches and set Tension at No. 4. Knit 19 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next row. Complete the hem and continue knitting, decreasing 1 stitch at each end of every following 10th row until 31 stitches remain. Knit 5 rows. Cast off. Knit another 6 pieces in the same way.

NOTE: Any extra length can be introduced immediately after the hem has been completed.

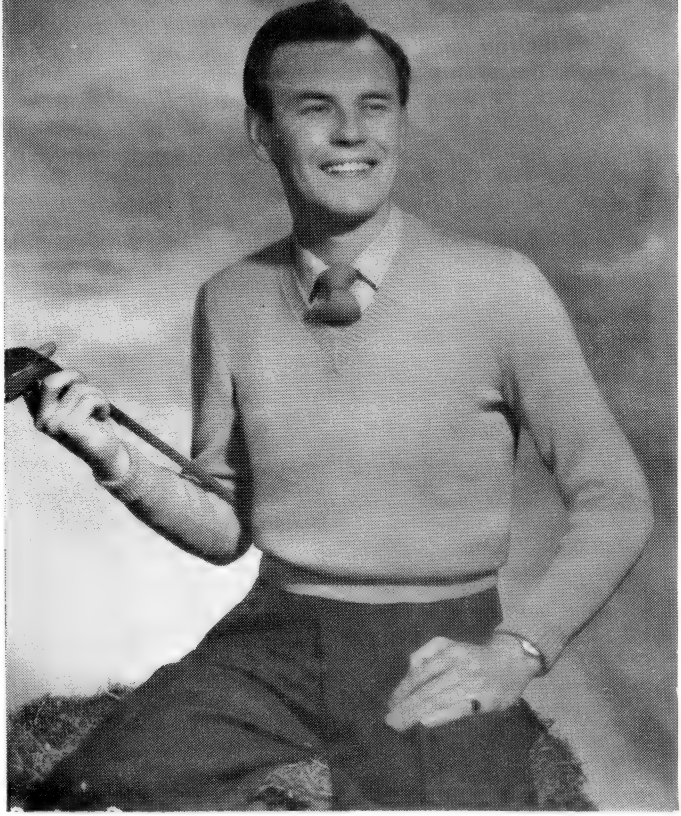
TO MAKE UP

Press all the panels on the wrong side under a damp cloth. Fold each panel

(Continued on page 61)

A SMART PULLOVER FOR THE SPORTSMAN—

A WINNER FOR ALL OCCASIONS



Classic Style Slipover

For KNITMASTERS with 169 needles or more

Materials: 7 (7) (8) ozs. 3-ply wool for sleeveless slipover; 10 (11) (12) ozs. for long-sleeved slipover.

Measurements: To fit a 36 (38) (40)-inch chest size; length from shoulder, 22½ (23) (23½) inches; sleeve seam, 18½ (19) (19½) inches.

Tension: 7½ stitches and 11 rows to 1 inch.

Abbreviation: W.P., Working Position.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 139 (147 (153) stitches. Change to Tension 4. Knit 46 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up with the Latch Needle Tool to form a knit 1 purl 1 rib. Change to Tension 6. Knit 118 (120) (120) rows without shaping.

Shape armholes. Cast off 8 (9) (10) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows.* Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every following alternate row until 105 (113) stitches remain. Knit 78 (80) (86) rows without shaping.

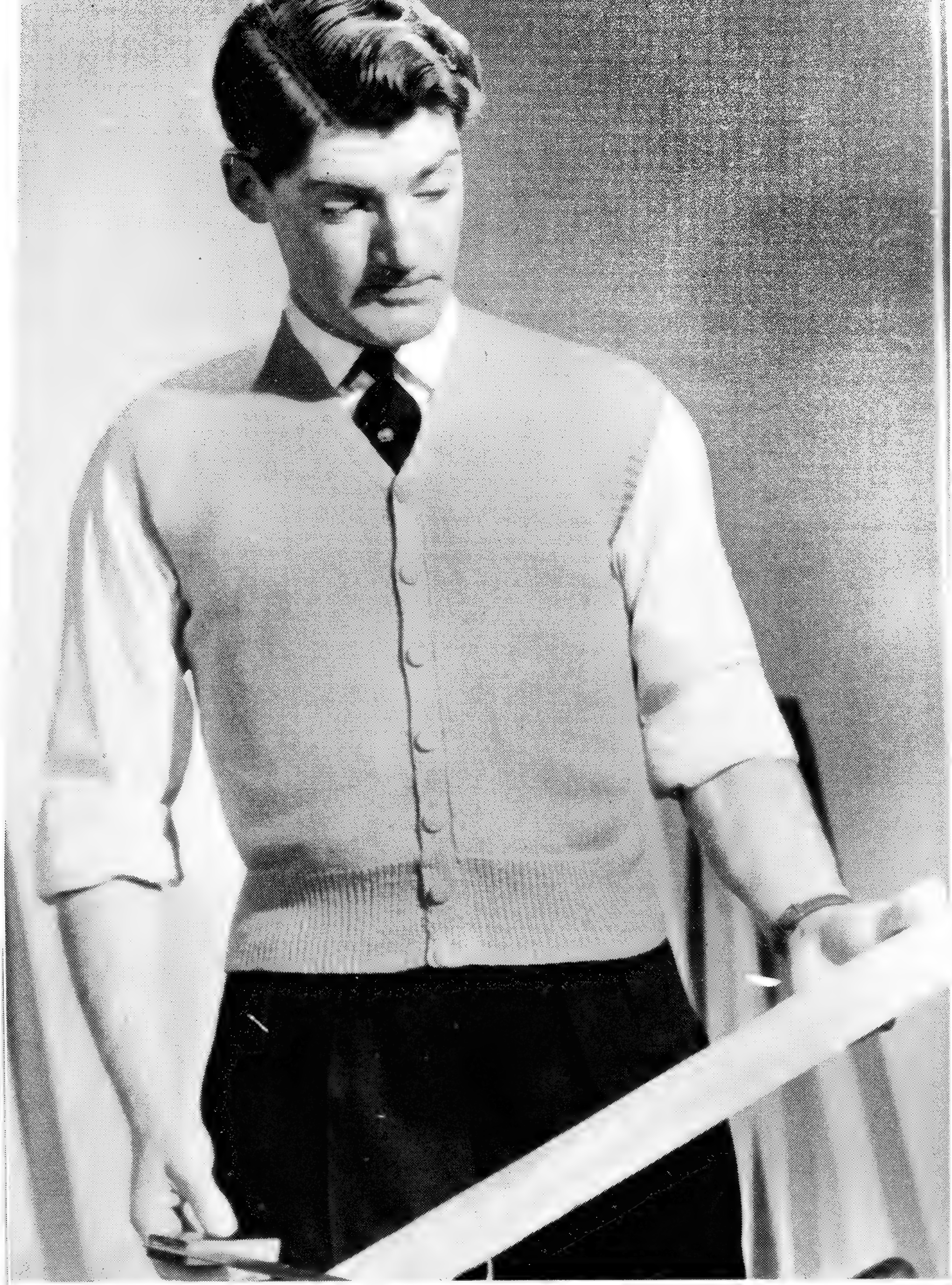
Shape shoulders. Cast off 12 (13) (14) stitches at beginning of next 4 rows. Cast off 14 (15) (14) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Cast off remaining stitches.

FRONT

Work as for back to *.

Shape armholes and neck as follows: Decrease 1 stitch at each end of row, join in another ball of wool, transfer the centre stitch to its adjacent needle. Using a separate ball of wool over each set of stitches knit the row. Continue to decrease at armhole edges on the next 9

(Continued on page 62)



MAN'S CLASSIC CARDIGAN

A Plain Classic Cardigan

For KNITMASTERS with 169 needles
or more

Materials: 7 (8) ozs. 3-ply wool. 7 buttons.

Measurements: To fit a 36 to 38 (40 to 42)-inch chest size. length from shoulder, 23½ (25) inches.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch.
Abbreviation: W.P., Working Position.
Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger size.

BACK

Cast on 151 (159) stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit 45 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up with the Latch Needle Tool to form a knit 1 purl 1 rib. Change to Tension 5. Knit 132 (142) rows without shaping.

Shape armholes. Cast off 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the following 6 rows. Knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next and following 2 alternate rows. Knit 90 (96) rows without shaping.

Shape shoulders: Cast off 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 6 (8) rows. Cast off remaining 41 (45) stitches.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on 75 (79) stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit 45 rows. Work ribbing as for back. Change to Tension 5. Knit 132 (142) rows without shaping, ending with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed.

Shape armhole. Cast off 8 stitches at beginning of next row. Knit the row. Decrease 1 stitch at armhole edge on the following 6 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at armhole edge on the following 3 alternate rows and at the same time shape front edge by decreasing 1 stitch at right edge of work on every following 5th row until 38 (40) stitches remain. Knit 4 rows. Shape shoulder as for back.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit as for left front, reversing all shaping by reading right for left and vice versa.

STRAPPING

Cast on 15 stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit 4 rows.* Drop the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th stitches and pick up as for ribbing.

Buttonhole. Using an odd length of the same wool as cardigan, cast off centre 3 stitches and immediately cast them on again. Knit 23 (25) rows.* Work from * to * 6 times more. Work another buttonhole. Knit 324 (344) rows, dropping stitches at convenient intervals and picking them up to form rib. Cast off.

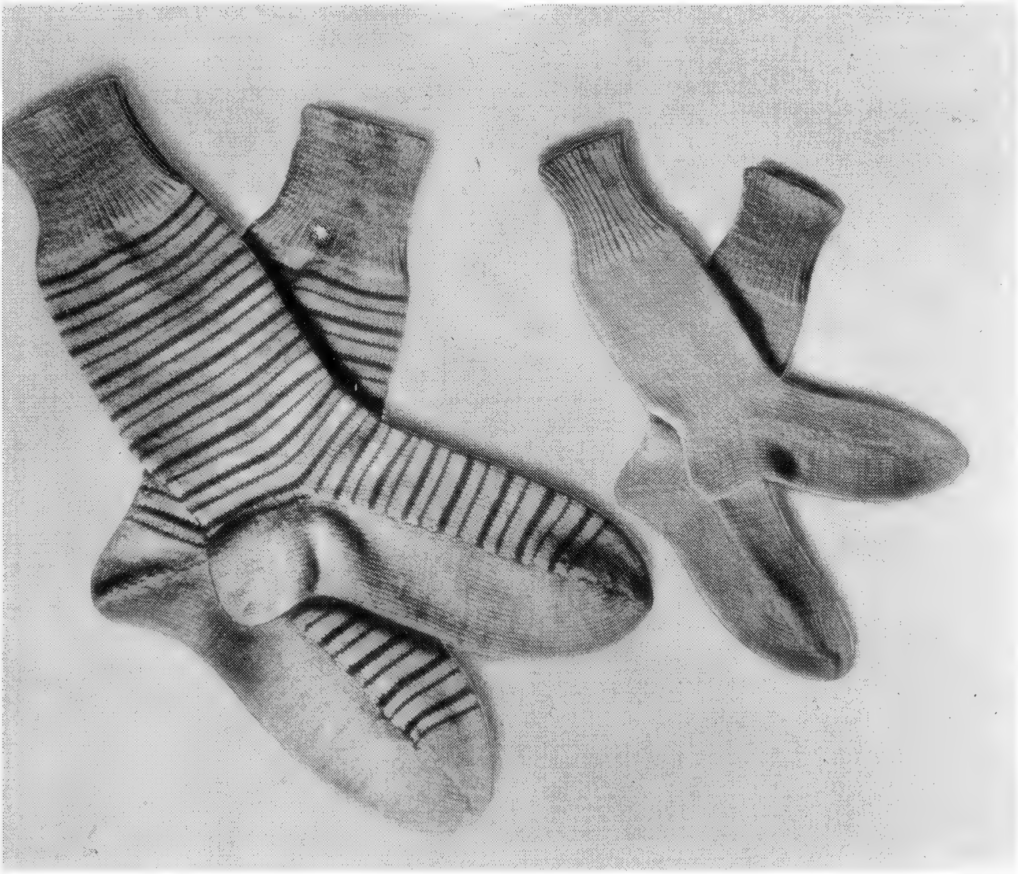
ARMBANDS (both alike)

With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. With purl side of work facing, pick up 125 (131) stitches from armhole edge and place on to machine needles. Change to Tension 3. Knit 14 rows. Work ribbing as for back. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew side seams, flat seaming ribbing at waist. Sew on strapping along front edges and round back of neck. Sew on buttons to correspond with buttonholes. Press all seams.

"Everlasting" Socks with Renewable Soles and Heels. Socks are a "must" on your knitting list—easier than ever to make the new Knitmaster way!



These socks are knitted flat in sections. First you knit the leg and instep with the striped effect or any other pattern you may choose, on to which the heel and sole are knitted in stocking stitch and seamed to either side of instep. This method enables the knitter to detach heel and sole when these are worn out, and re-knit them on the Knitmaster using only about $\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of wool. With the minimum of labour, and at very little expense, you will be able to produce very quickly another perfect pair of socks as good as new, as the soles and heels can be replaced as often as desired. It will be appreciated that this way of sock knitting constitutes a much greater economy than any other method. Two ways are given—in one, the sock has been knitted in one piece with grafting at the heel, in the other you are shown how to graft at the toe on the machine itself.

A double or reinforced heel can be easily made on the Knitmaster by putting every second needle into the holding position on every alternate row. Always put the same needles into the holding position.

Man's "Everlasting" Socks with Renewable Soles and Heels

Materials: 3 ozs. 3-ply sock wool in fawn, 1 oz. brown.

Measurements: Leg 11in. Foot 10½in.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch of stocking stitch. In order to obtain this tension the Tele-Tension Dial was set at No. 4, except for the ribbing when it was set at No. 3.

LEG AND INSTEP

Using the fawn wool, cast on 70 stitches. Set Tension at No. 3 and knit 40 rows. Drop every second stitch in turn and pick up as for ribbing. Set Tension at No. 4 and continue in striped pattern as follows. When knitting single row stripes or stripes having an odd number of rows, the method described on Page 39 should be used.

Rows 1 to 4: Knit 4 rows in fawn.

Rows 5 and 6: Knit 2 rows in brown.

Rows 7 to 9: Knit 3 rows in fawn.

Row 10: Knit 1 row in brown.

Rows 11 to 14: Knit 4 rows in fawn.

Rows 15 and 16: Knit 2 rows in brown.

Rows 17 to 19: Knit 3 rows in fawn.

Row 20: Knit 1 row in brown.

The above 20 rows comprise the striped pattern. Repeat the pattern twice more. Continue in pattern, decreasing 1 stitch at each end of next and every following 12th row until 64 stitches remain (25 rows). Knit a further 7 rows in pattern (to row 12).

Slip 16 stitches from the end of the row opposite the Cam Box on to a safety pin or stitch holder. Knit 1 row. Slip 16 stitches from the other end to to a stitch holder. This leaves 32 stitches on the needles for the instep. Continue in pattern until instep measures 7 inches (84 rows).

Shape toe as follows, using fawn wool only. *Bring one needle into the holding position at the end opposite the Cam Box before knitting every following row. Continue in this way until there are 12 needles left in the knitting position. Bring one needle back into the knitting position at the end of the row opposite the Cam Box before knitting every following row, until all needles are back in the knitting position.** Slip all stitches on to a stitch holder for grafting to sole. Sew up back seam.

SOLE AND HEEL

With purl side of work facing, slip the 32 heel stitches on to the needles and shape as for toe from * to **, using fawn wool only. Knit 84 rows. Turn the knitting as described on page 21 so that the stocking stitch side is facing.

GRAFTING

With the purl side facing slip the stitches from the stitch holder on to the same needles as the sole, so that there are two stitches on each needle and the right sides of work are facing each other. Place all stitches behind the latches and cast off by method (2) or (3). If method (3) is used, it will be necessary to knit one row at Tension No. 10 before casting off.

To complete the sock, sew up seams at each side of instep and press carefully. Work another sock to match.

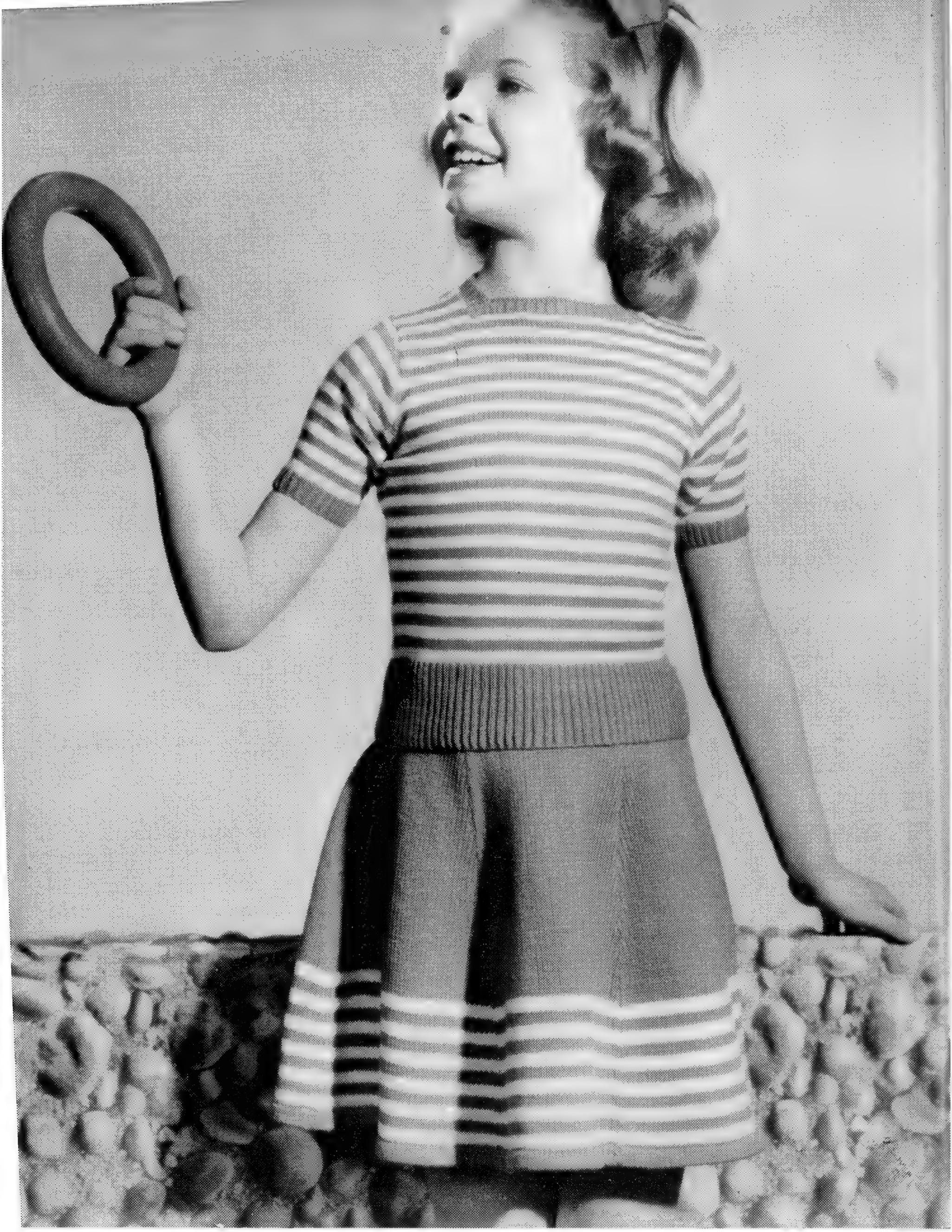
Child's "Everlasting" Socks with Renewable Soles and Heels

Materials: 1 oz. 3-ply sock wool.

Measurements: Leg 6in. Foot 7in.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch of stocking stitch. In order to obtain this tension the Tele-Tension Dial was set at No. 4, except for the ribbing when it was set at No. 3.

(Continued on page 62)



SMART JUMPER SUIT—EVER FASHIONABLE AND WARM—THE DELIGHT OF EVERY CHILD!

Jumper Suit for a Little Girl

For KNITMASTERS with 135 needles
or more

Materials: Jumper. 4 ozs. 3-ply wool in blue; 2 ozs. white; 3 buttons; crochet hook. **Skirt.** 6 ozs. 4-ply wool in blue; 1 oz. white; 4 inch zip fastener; length of elastic ½ inch wide.

Measurements: Jumper. To fit a 25-inch chest size; length from shoulder, 13½ inches; sleeve seam, 3½ inches. **Skirt.** To fit a 20-inch waist size; length, 14 inches.

Tension: Jumper. 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch. **Skirt.** 6½ inches and 10 rows to 1 inch.

Abbreviation: W.P., Working Position.

JUMPER (3-ply)

BACK

Using blue wool, cast on 104 stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit 36 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing, using Latch Needle Tool. Change to Tension 4. Knit in stripes of 4 rows white, 4 rows blue, until 11 white stripes have been knitted. Continuing in stripes, shape armholes. Cast off 4 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every following alternate row until 80 stitches remain. Continue in stripes until 54 rows from start of armhole shaping have been worked.

Divide work at centre on next row for back neck opening by joining in another ball of wool. Knit 7 rows in stripes, using a separate ball of wool for each set of shoulder stitches.

Shape shoulders. Cast off 7 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast off remaining stitches.

FRONT

Knit as for back to end of armhole shaping. (80 stitches remain). Continue to knit in stripes until 48 rows from start of armhole shaping have been worked.

Shape neck. Join in another ball of wool and cast off the centre 38 stitches. Using a separate ball of wool for each side, knit 13 rows in stripes. Shape shoulders as for back.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Using blue wool, cast on 62 stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit 11 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing, using Latch Needle Tool. Change to Tension 4. Knit in stripes as for back of jumper, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 3rd and 4th row until there are 78 stitches on the needles. Knit 4 rows white.

Shape top. Cast off 4 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following row until 60 stitches remain. Knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every following alternate row until 34 stitches remain. Cast off.

NECKBAND

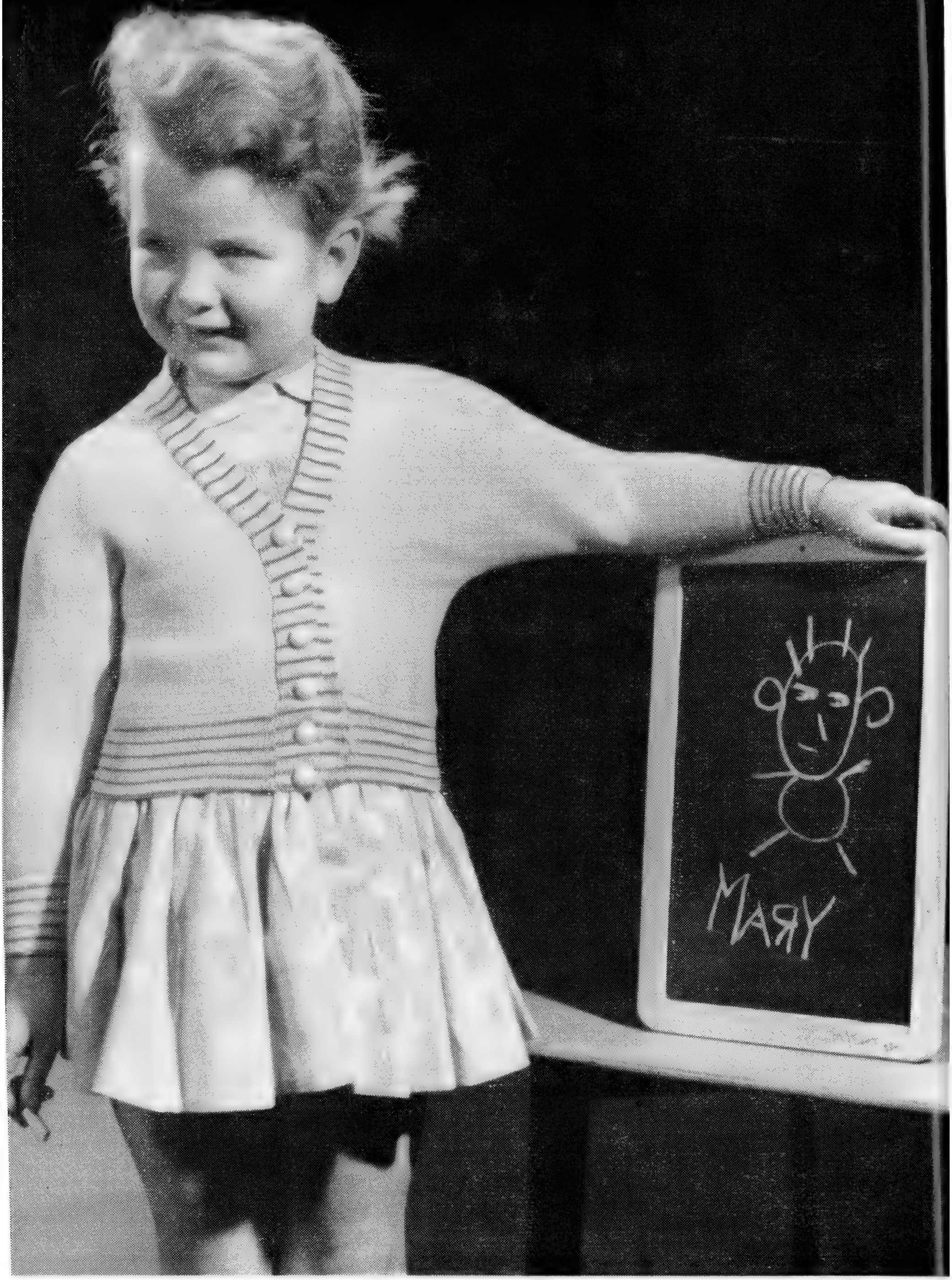
Front. With purl side of work facing, pick up 38 stitches along front of neck. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Change to Tension 3. Join in blue wool and knit 1 row. **Next row.** Decrease 1 stitch at each end and knit the row. Drop the 2nd last stitch from each edge and pick up as for ribbing. Knit 1 row. Repeat the last 2 rows three times more. Drop the appropriate stitches and pick them up as for ribbing. Cast off.

Side and back. With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. With purl side of work facing, pick up 33 stitches from along one side of neck and back of neck. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Join in blue wool and knit 1 row. **Next row.** Decrease 1 stitch at front edge and knit the row. Drop the 2nd last stitch at front edge and pick up as for ribbing. Knit 1 row. Repeat the last 2 rows three times more. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Set sleeves into armholes. Sew side and sleeve seams, flat seaming ribbing at waist. Mitre corners of neckband. Crochet one row of double

(Continued on page 63)


MAЯY

Cardigan for a Little Girl

For KNITMASTERS with 135 needles or more

Materials: 5 (5) (6) ozs. 3-ply wool in light shade; 1 oz. dark shade; 6 buttons. **Measurements:** To fit a 24 (26) (28)-inch chest size; length from shoulder, 14 (15) (16½) inches; sleeve seam, 10 (11½) (12½) inches.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch. **Abbreviation:** W.P., Working Position. **Note:** Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Leaving 23 (27) (31) needles at left of needle bed in non-working position, cast on over the next 25 (27) (29) needles with light shade. Change to Tension 4. Knit 4 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 and every following 5th and 6th rows until there are 53 (61) (67) stitches on the needles. Knit 5 rows. Cast on 30 (32) (34) stitches at beginning of next row. Knit the row. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next and every following 6th row until there are 92 (103) (112) stitches on the needles. Knit 5 rows.* Mark the left edge of the work with a coloured thread at this point. Knit 40 rows without shaping. Mark the left edge of work as before. Knit 5 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at left edge of next and every following 6th row until 84 (94) (102) stitches remain. Knit 4 rows. Cast off 30 (32) (34) stitches at right edge of next row. Decrease 1 stitch at left edge and knit the row. Knit 5 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every following 6th row until 25 (27) (29) stitches remain. Knit 5 rows. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Knit as for back to *.

Shape neck. Cast off 7 (8) (9) stitches at left edge of next and every following alternate row until 36 (39) (40) stitches remain. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit as for left front, reversing all shapings.

WAISTBANDS

With purl side of work facing, pick up 77 (81) (85) stitches from waist edge of back. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Change to Tension 2. Join in light wool and continue to knit in stripes of 5 rows light, 1 row dark, for 72 rows. Cast off.

Fronts (both alike). With purl side of work facing, pick up 37 (39) (41) stitches from waist edge of front. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Change to Tension 2. Complete as for back waistband.

CUFFS (both alike)

With right sides of work together, sew seam along top of sleeves and shoulders. With purl side of work facing, pick up 49 (51) (53) stitches along cuff edge. Place these stitches on to machine. Join in light wool and complete as for back waistband.

STRAPPING

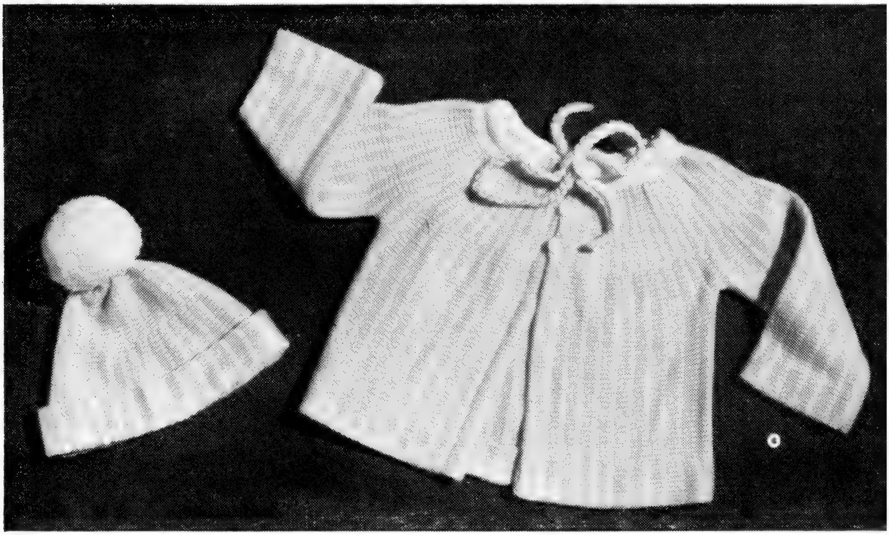
Using light shade, cast on 20 stitches. Change to Tension 2. Knit in stripes of 5 rows light, 1 row dark throughout. Knit 3 rows.

Buttonhole row. Place an odd piece of wool over needles 4, 5 and 6 from each end of work. Taking the light wool under the needles over which is placed the odd length of wool, knit the row. Knit 17 rows. Repeat the last 18 rows until 6 buttonholes in all have been worked. Knit 340 (350) (366) rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Sew side and underarm sleeve seams. Turn up hem of waistband and catch down on to inside. Turn cuffs to inside and catch down. Fold strapping lengthwise and stitch into position along each front edge of cardigan and round back of neck, taking care to match the stripes in waistband. Draw out the odd lengths of wool from buttonholes and graft the stitches to complete. Sew on buttons to correspond. Press all seams.

Baby's Pram Set



Pretty Set for Baby (6-12 mths.)

For KNITMASTERS with 135 needles or more

Materials: 3 ozs. baby wool in blue; 2 ozs. white; 2 small buttons.

Measurements: Jacket. To fit a 20-inch chest size; length from shoulder, 10 inches. **Cap.** Measured round head, 15 inches.

Tension: 7 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch. **Abbreviations:** W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

JACKET

Using blue wool, cast on 92 stitches. Change to Tension 6. Knit 2 rows. Continue to knit in stripes as follows: *Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6.

Next row. Push 16 needles at end of row into H.P. Knit 2 rows blue over needles in W.P.

Next row. Push 18 more needles at end of row into H.P. Knit 2 rows blue over needles in W.P.** Repeat from * to ** 12 times more. Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6.

***__Next row.__ Push 16 needles at end of row into H.P. Cast off 49 stitches at beginning of row. Knit 2 rows blue.

Next row. Push 18 more needles at end of row into H.P. Cast on 53 stitches at beginning of row. Knit 2 rows blue. Repeat from * to ** 14 times more. Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6.

Next row. Push 16 needles at end of row into H.P. Cast off 53 stitches at beginning of row. Knit 2 rows blue.

Next row. Push 18 more needles at end of row into H.P. Cast on 49 stitches at beginning of row. Knit 2 rows blue.**** Repeat from * to ** 23 times. Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6. Repeat from *** to **** once. Repeat from * to ** 13 times. Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6. Knit 2 rows blue. Cast off.

(Continued on page 63)

CLASSIC TWIN SET

From page 45.

covered. Knit these stitches by hand, as described in the instructions for making a buttonhole. Knit 12 rows, then repeat the buttonholes. Knit 6 rows. Fold strap to form a hem. Knit 1 row. Cast off loosely.

Left Front. With purl side facing, pick up 140 stitches along left front edge of Cardigan. Place these stitches on to machine needles, and tuck under sinkers. Change to Tension 4. Join in the wool and knit 26 rows. Fold strap to form hem. Knit 1 row. Cast off loosely.

NECKBAND

With right sides of work together, sew up shoulder seams. With purl side of work facing pick up 94 stitches round neck edge. Place these stitches on to machine needles and tuck under the sinkers. Change to Tension 4. Join in the wool and knit 6 rows.

Buttonhole row. Counting from the left of the work, lay an odd length of wool over the 5th, 6th and 7th needles. Knit these stitches by hand to form a buttonhole. Knit 12 rows and repeat buttonhole. Knit 6 rows. Fold neckband into hem, knit 1 row. Cast off loosely.

STRAPPING (V-neck style)

Cast on 15 stitches. Change to Tension 3. Knit the required length for strapping, dropping and picking up every 3rd stitch as for ribbing at convenient intervals, unless the Ribmaster is being used. Make 3 buttonholes at equal intervals in the first 50 rows of the strapping (row 6, row 22 and row 48) and then every 20 rows until a further 6 buttonholes have been worked.

Alternative method for High Buttoned style. If the Ribmaster is being used, cast on 15 stitches, set Tensions at RM5 and KM3 and knit the strapping as for the V-necked style, continuing until 11 buttonholes have been worked. Sew shoulder seams and pick up and finish neck as given for the Jumper.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth, avoiding the ribbings. Join the left shoulder of Jumper for about 2 inches at armhole edge. Set sleeves into armholes and join side and sleeve seams. Stitch down neckband. Work a row of double crochet along edges of shoulder opening. Fasten shoulder with buttons and loops.

Join shoulder seams of Cardigan (V-necked style) then set sleeves into armholes. Join side and sleeve seams. Sew on strappings. Sew on buttons to correspond with buttonholes.

GLAMOROUS BATWING JUMPER

From page 47.

the first needle. Continue knitting moving the contrasting shade 1 needle to right after every following 6th row has been knitted. Knit in this manner until there are 15 stitches in contrasting shade and 15 in main shade. Cast off.

NOTE: When knitting in two colours the wools must be twisted round each other where the colours meet in order to prevent a slit.

TO MAKE UP

Press all parts on wrong side under a damp cloth. Sew up shoulder, sleeve and side seams. Sew in collar. Fold the waistband into a hem purl side outside and sew on to body of garment neatly sewing the two ends together. Sew on the cuffs in a like manner. Sew in zip-fastener. Press all seams.

SUNRAY PLEATED SKIRT

From page 50.

down the centre, plain side outside and stitch or machine $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in from the fold. Sew panels together right sides facing, leaving an 8in. vent at the top of one seam for the zipper. Press all seams. Fold in a hem at the top of the skirt and sew the Petersham binding into position. Sew in zip and press pleats carefully.

MAN'S SLIPOVER

From page 51.

(10) (10) alternate rows and at the same time decrease 1 stitch at each side of neck opening on every following 6th (7th) (7th) row until 38 (40) (42) stitches remain on each shoulder. Knit 12 (12) (14) rows without shaping. Shape shoulders as for back.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Cast on 67 (71) (75) stitches. Change to Tension 4. Knit 46 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing using Latch Needle Tool. Change to Tension 6. Knit 1 (3) (5) rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 and every following 5th and 6th rows until there are 125 (129) (133) stitches on the needles. Knit 2 (4) (6) rows.

Shape top. Cast off 3 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following row until 87 (89) (91) stitches remain. Knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every alternate row until 67 stitches remain. Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next and every following 3rd row until 47 stitches remain. Cast off 6 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast off.

NECKBAND

With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. With purl side of work facing, pick up 97 (99) (103) stitches from centre front of neck to centre back. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Join in wool and change to Tension 4.

Row 1. Decrease 1 stitch at centre front. Knit the row. Drop the 2nd stitch in from centre front and pick up with Latch Needle Tool to make ribbed stitch. **Row 2.** Decrease 1 stitch at centre front. Knit the row. Repeat these 2 rows 6 times more. Drop the appropriate stitches for a knit 1 purl 1 rib and pick them up with Latch Needle Tool. Cast off. Work the second half on neckband in the same manner.

ARMBANDS (sleeveless only)

With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. With purl side of work facing, pick up 165 (167) (169) stitches from armhole edge. Place these stitches on to machine needles. Join in wool and change to Tension 3. Knit 14 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing, using Latch Needle Tool. Cast off. Knit the other armband in the same manner.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew side seams. Sew sleeve seams and set them into position. Flat seam the ends of the neckband. Press all seams.

CHILD'S SOCKS

From page 55.

Cast on 56 stitches. Set Tension at No. 3 and knit 30 rows. Drop every second stitch in turn and pick up as for ribbing. Set Tension at No. 4. Knit 35 rows.* Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next row. Knit 6 rows without shaping.** Repeat from * to ** once (52 stitches).

Slip 13 stitches from the end of row opposite the Cam Box on to a safety pin or stitch holder. Knit 1 row. Slip 13 stitches from the other end on to a stitch holder. This leaves 26 stitches on the needles. Knit 40 rows.

Shape toe as follows. ***Bring one needle into the holding position at the end opposite the Cam Box before knitting every following row, until there are 8 needles left in the knitting position. Bring one needle back into the knitting position at the end opposite the Cam Box before knitting every following row, until all needles are back in the knitting position.****

Knit 40 rows. Shape heel as for toe from *** to ****. Slip the stitches on to a knitting needle and graft to leg stitches by hand. Sew up back and instep seams.

PRAM SET

From page 60.

TO MAKE UP

Press out carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew side and sleeve seams. Fold back half of the white neckband on to inside of garment and catch down. Fold ½ inch hem along each front edge, leaving hem at neck open and catch down to inside. Fold in a 1-inch hem at lower edge of each sleeve and stitch into place. Fold up hem around lower edge of jacket. Make a cord of twisted wool (2 strands blue, 2 white) and thread through hem in neckband. Make 2 button-loops on one edge of yoke at front. Sew on buttons to correspond. Press all seams.

CAP

Using blue wool, cast on 62 stitches. Change to Tension 6. Knit 2 rows. Continue to knit in stripes as follows:

*Change to Tension 3. Knit 2 rows white. Change to Tension 6.

Next row. Push 5 needles at end of row into H.P. Knit 2 rows blue.

Next row. Push 15 more needles at end of row into H.P. Knit 2 rows blue. Push needles from H.P. into W.P.** Repeat from * to ** 27 times more. Change to Tension 6. Knit 2 rows blue. Cast off.

TO COMPLETE

Press the cap carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew seam. Turn up 1¼ inch hem round edge and catch down on to inside. Turn in hem at top edge in the same manner. Make large pompom and sew to top of cap.

JUMPER SUIT FOR A LITTLE GIRL

From page 57.

crochet around back neck opening, working three button-loops along one edge. Sew on buttons to correspond. Press all seams.

SKIRT (4-ply)

PANELS (6 alike)

Using blue wool, cast on 61 stitches. Change to Tension 7. Knit 12 rows. Knit in stripes of 4 rows white, 4 rows blue, until 6 white stripes have been knitted. Continue to knit in blue, decreasing 1 stitch at each end of every following 6th row until 31 stitches remain. Knit 26 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew seams between panels, leaving vent of 4 inches at waist edge of one seam. Turn in hem round waist and lower edge and catch down on to inside. Thread elastic through hem at waist. Set in zip. Press all seams.

KNITMASTER 'Super-Knit' PATTERN LEAFLETS

Knitmaster '90-Minute' Jumper—Classic style, hip length Jumper with short sleeves, attractive "V" neckline and knitted belt—only 90 minutes of easy knitting produces this charming garment!

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Man's Tartan Waistcoat and Tartan Socks to Match—Warmth for a windy day in gay tartan checks!

Man's Cable Pullover with Long Sleeves—A "winner" for all sporting occasions!

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Knitmaster '35-Minute' Socks—Shows you how to knit a useful and practical pair of Man's Socks in only 35 minutes!

Boucle Dress and Afternoon Dress—Fashionable and practical.

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Lumber Jacket and Duffle Coat—For the colder months—very snug and comfortable. PRICE: **9d.** each, plus 3½d. postage.

KNITMASTER 'Super-Knit' PATTERN BOOKLETS

Knitmaster Double-Knits for Men and Women—containing patterns for Lady's Jumper and Coat and Man's Dolman Sweater and casual Jacket—4 specially designed Quick-Knits in Double-Knitting wool—easier to knit the new Knitmaster way! PRICE: **1/6** plus 3½d. postage.

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'90-Minute' Quick-Knit Jumpers—a selection of charming patterns each knitted in less than 1½ hours! PRICE: **1/6** plus 3½d. postage.

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The Knitmaster Man's Book—contains instructions for a really comprehensive selection of men's smart knitted wear—various Pullovers and Cardigans—an exclusive Sports Jacket, useful Lumber Jacket and novel Two-Way Waistcoat—even a Tie, Scarf, Gloves and Argyll Socks! PRICE: **6/-** plus 3½d. postage.

WRITE FOR FREE KNITMASTER PATTERN CATALOGUE.

MODERN KNITTING

The Monthly Magazine for machine knitters.

First published December, 1955, it has quickly established itself as a MUST for all users of home knitting machines. Many entirely new patterns every month for all the family — regular cookery features, beauty hints by well-known experts, etc. Published last Friday of the month, **MODERN KNITTING** is available from Knitmaster Knitting Centre. Single copies 3/-, post 3½d. A few back numbers still available. Subscription rates: £1 for six months, £2 for one year (pre-paid) direct from Circulation Department, Modern Knitting, 275 Clarence Street, Sydney.

See Illustration of New Super Knitmaster and Details of Parts on Inside Back Cover.

KNITTING NOTES

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Knitmaster

NEW "SUPER 3500" & "SUPER 4500"

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE PARTS AND TOOLS

1 Left End Piece
2 Left Stop Screw
3 Left Casting-on Eyelet
4 Needle Bed
5 Back Slider Rail
6 Front Slider Rail and Numbered Gauge
7 Stitch Sinkers
8 Latch Needles
9 Front Cover
10 Cam Box
11 Cam Box Handle
12 Left Cam Knob
13 Tele-Tension Dial
14 Stitch Sinker Cam
15 Right Cam Knob
16 Lightning Latch Opener
17 Right Casting-on Eyelet
18 Right Stop Screw
19 Right End Piece
20 Double Transfer Tools
21 Work Hook and Single Transfer Tool
22 Latch Needle and Single Transfer Tool
23 Rib Holding Device

Please address any knitting enquiries concerning this Instruction Book to The Technical Department, Knitmaster Knitting Centre, 275 Clarence Street, Sydney. Although every reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the instructions and designs in this Book are correct, Knitmaster Ltd. cannot accept responsibility for any errors which may have occurred in spite of such precautions.

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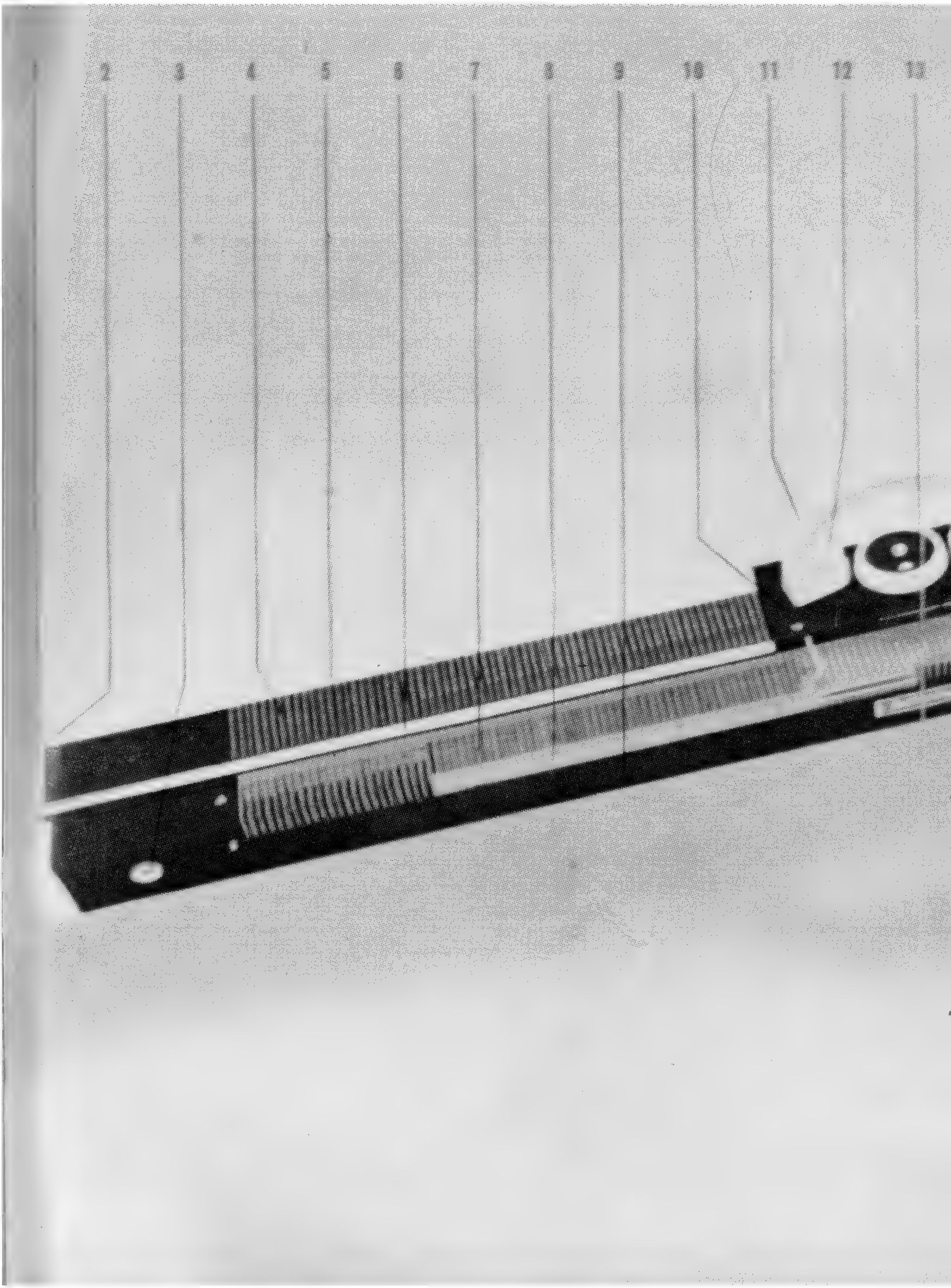
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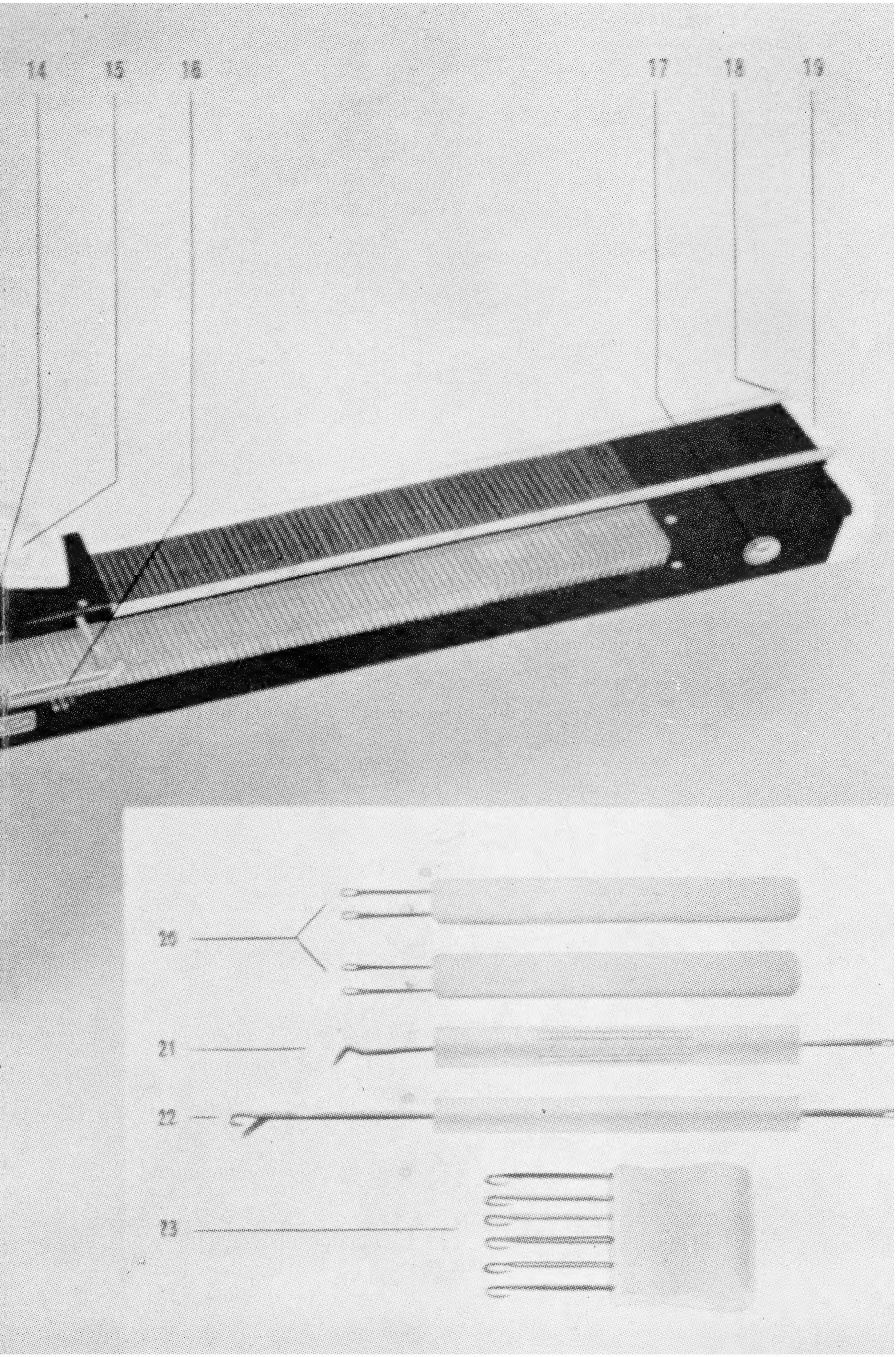
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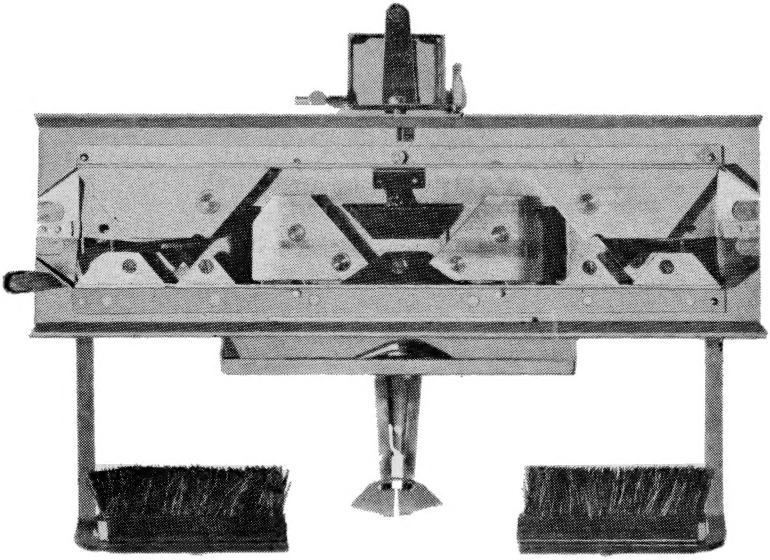

PHOTOGRAPH OF NEW CAMBOX.
Page 8 of Blue Instruction Book.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR THE NEW GOLDEN SUPER KNITMASTER DELUXE 6500

WOOL DISPENSER

The new Golden Super Knitmaster machine incorporates the latest type of Wool Dispenser and Wool Inserter; this means that stocking stitch can be knitted with greater ease and speed than ever before.

THE ROW COUNTER

The row counter is supplied as part of your machine at no extra charge; its purpose is to record the number of rows as each row is knitted. To reset to zero turn reset nob towards machine until it registers 000.

COPY FROM PAGE 12 OF BLUE INSTRUCTION BOOK. HOW TO COMMENCE KNITTING WITH WOOL DISPENSER. COPY VERBATUM PARA. 1-8.

RIBMASTER BRACKETS

These are fitted as an integral part of the Golden Super Knitmaster. Instructions re fitting Ribmaster to machine are in the Ribmaster Instruction Booklet.

(cont. overleaf)

Two further Branches have now been opened in Brisbane and Hobart and the same cordial invitation is extended to you to call there for advice and free tuition.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE (PAGE 5, PARA. 1).

The needle-bed on your new Golden Super Knitmaster is now finest quality rustless anodised aluminium. This needle-bed is unbreakable and unaffected by temperature changes.

TO REPLACE DAMAGED NEEDLE-BED SECTION

No front cover or white end pieces are used on the Golden Super Machine; other instructions imply which can be found on page 9.

REMOVING STITCH SINKERS

There is no need to remove any part of machine to replace damaged stitch sinkers; easy access is obtained to machine by inserting thumb and forefinger underneath machine and following instructions as on page 9.